The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

False Reports of a Battle Corrected.

The General Position of Our Forces Unchanged.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

HIS PREPARATIONS PROGRESSING WELL.

Interesting Letters from Our Special Correspondents.

Picket Skirmishing and Reconnoissances.

Casualties in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, June 21—9 P. M.

Having learned that reports of an exciting character were extensively circulated in Philadelphia and New-York, respecting affairs in front of Richmond, your correspondent called at the War Department for information, and was assured that no advices had been received, which indicated any engagement of a character beyond the daily skirmishing growing out of reconnoissances, and likely necessitating any change in the general position of our forces before Richmond.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

The following message was received at the War Department at 10 P. M.:

HEADQUARTERS, June 21—6 P. M.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

Things are pretty quiet to-day. There is not quite as much shelling as usual.

The preparations are progressing well.

The enemy opened with some heavy guns yesterday, but did no harm.

G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-Gen. Commanding.

The Rebels Becoming Civilized—Their Kindness to our Wounded—Intercourse with our Pickets—Incidents of Stuart's Raid.

CAMP BEAVER RESERVE,
Wednesday, June 18, 1862.

So much has been reported of rebel barbarity and ruthlessness, I am happy to note evidences of a better state of feeling on their part, as exhibited in the kind words of our wounded recently fallen into the enemy's hands, and the interchange of courtesies, instead of bullets, between the pickets of the two armies. There is some sharp shooting across the Rappahannock, to which the rebels have greatly been the aggressors, but these infractions of murderous propensities have been relieved by a little by-play of intercourse of a less deadly sort. Papers have passed to and fro, and other interchanges of commodities have been effected between the troops of Gen. Emack and the Georgia regiments, under Brevet Gen. opposite them.

The rebels were especially liberal in their presents of Richmond papers of the 16th, containing an account of the hardly ever clever dash of their cavalry on our lines. This raid, however, was more bold than profitable, the gain to the rebels being of trifling importance, and one less scrupulously conscientious than Jeff. Stuart, as he is familiarly called, the commander of the rebel cavalry, is a near relative of Gen. Lee, who commanded our cavalry. It is the general satisfaction that Jeff. has decidedly the best of the old gentleman, who is reported to have suffered some personal loss by the dashing exploit of his son-in-law. Among the articles falling into the hands of Stuart was a box of delicacies, on its way from Mrs. Lee to the General. As they continue in the family it should doubtless by considered all right, though it is, on the whole, to be regretted that the loyal member has not the benefit of them.

I heard to-day of an authentic instance in which the picket politeness of which I have been speaking was carried to a limit beyond what would seem credible. An officer going out to post his pickets stumbled on a party from the other side advancing to the same ground with similar intent. Nothing disturbed, our Union soldier, with admirable *sang froid*, reserved his fire while he informed his rebel neighbor that he had already occupied the ground with his pickets, and it would hardly be advisable to post those from the opposite side so near them. The communication was received in good part, and, with an apology for the intrusion, the rebel officer retired to post his pickets at a more respectful distance from the Yankees.

With all our care it would appear that the rebel dead have not yet all been discovered and interred. Even so late as yesterday five of them were found in a dim spot where they had doubtless crawled away to die. Decay has been busy with the bodies, and the shrivelled carcasses shaking in their clothing bore testimony to the rapidity of decomposition in this climate. A watch and money were found in the pockets of one of the men, showing that they had not before been appropriated. PIERREPONT.

A Series of Skirmishes—Picket Firing Renewed—Particulars of the Death of Lieut. Palmer, A.D.C. to Gen. Stoneman, &c.

SEVEN PINE OAKS, Wednesday, June 18.

We have had a series of skirmishes with the rebels on the front during the past three days. Picket firing has again become the practice on both sides, and the rebels at times show themselves in strong force, frequently driving in our pickets with loss.

On Sunday afternoon, a little before Gen. Sumner's Reception was relieved, some firing took place on the right centre of his line. He received a message from one of his picket commanders, stating the enemy was advancing on our position. The General immediately sent out Orderlies to learn the exact nature of the enemy's attack. The Orderlies returned, but, their reports being deemed unsatisfactory, he ordered Lieut. J. C. Palmer, one of his Aids, to communicate with the commanding officers of the pickets, on the right and left, for information, and report immediately. Lieut. Palmer proceeded to carry out his instructions, and accompanied by two or three dragoons, rode up the Williamsburgh road, toward the rebels. The road makes a turn a little to the left. Beyond the edge of the wood, and at the turn, a rebel force of somewhat similar dimensions discovered his approach, and were advancing down the road in like direction. It is probable Palmer was unaware of the presence of the rebel force, for he boldly took the road instead of entering through the wood.

The rebels fired a volley, killing Palmer instantly, and wounding one of his dragoons. Palmer received three balls—one in the head and one through the arm. After falling, his horse came into the reserve picket line where Gen. Sumner was, riderless and covered with blood. One of the rebels balls had passed through the belly part of the horse's neck. Gen. Sumner sent a force out who brought in the wounded Orderly, who stated he thought Palmer was wounded, whether mortally was not certain of him, but brought in his body. The General was much affected at beholding his lifeless form. Lieut. Palmer was a great favorite among all who knew him. Young—but 21 years of age,—of fine intellect and scholarly acquirements, he had a fair future. Brilliant and dashing, he possessed in an eminent degree qualities which endeared him to his comrades. He was an only son. His parents reside in New-York.

His body was embalmed, and sent down to Savage's Station, in charge of his uncle, Mr. MANSFIELD. Gen. Sumner, his staff and a number of the officers of the brigade accompanied the remains to the railroad station.

In the skirmish where Lieut. Palmer lost his life, Capt. MACOMBER, of Co. E, with nine privates, were taken prisoners by a rash movement of the rebels. The following were wounded:

Silas Gurney, Co. D, 5th Excelsior.
Frank Hughes, Co. D, 5th Excelsior.
John McNeil, Co. E, 5th Excelsior.
Richard Gilmartin, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
James Gilmartin, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
Joseph A. White, Co. G, 4th Excelsior.
Ed. Andrews, reported killed.

The names of those taken prisoners I have not learned yet.

Our troops have received imperative orders not to fire upon the pickets unless in defence, nor upon artillery unless to repel an attack. Before we reach Richmond many lives will be sacrificed in holding in check the rebel pickets.

A deserter just come in, reports the enemy intend attacking our front to-night. He says they have 90,000 men in front of our centre.

We captured a rebel Lieutenant and six privates yesterday. E.

A Night of Quietude—The Losses in Picket Skirmishing—The Position of our Advance Moved, Fair Oaks—The Attack of the Rebels on the Fifth Cavalry, &c.

HEADQ'RS FAIR OAKS, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The rebels are growing tired of assaulting our pickets. Last night was passed in quietude; scarcely a musket-shot was heard—a rather remarkable occurrence at our front.

There are no advantages to be gained by picket firing, and the rebels probably begin to think so, since the battle of Fair Oaks, it is no exaggeration to say one thousand men have been lost on both sides by these picket skirmishes, without gaining an inch of ground. It is time we advanced beyond a wooded front. The enemy have better woodsmen for picket duty than we have, as a general thing. Our lines now penetrate a wood in advance of CASEY's old position—an advance sufficient to say we have gained ground, but one I regard as useless, and an unnecessary sacrifice of life, for the reason that our pickets go half way through the wood, when the rebels hold them in check. The belt of wood is not more than five hundred yards through to the cleared fields, with a swamp on the left; and were our forces to drive the enemy out of this wood, across the fields to the next belt, letting our pickets cover the edge of wood fronting the fields, it would be impossible for the enemy to surprise us. As it is now, they occupy a part of the same belt with ourselves, and the warfare progresses after the approved modes of deer-stalking.

We must not advance, say our own commanders, for fear of opening the ball. The time has not yet arrived. Each day the rebels grow bolder, and the inhabitants in the vicinity of our camps more impudent. When the battle is fought it will be a great relief to our troops. The delay, necessary perhaps to us, is strengthening the rebels greatly.

The rebel cavalry, of which I wrote to you about, so destroying some property in our rear, it appears, attacked the Fifth Regular Cavalry, encamped between Cole Harbor and the Old Church. Two companies were on picket at the time and two companies in camp. They drove in the picket companies, taking some prisoners, and fell upon the camp. The greatest excitement and confusion took place. The surprise was so sudden that many of those in camp were taken prisoners before they were aware of any approach of the enemy. I have no means of knowing how many we lost in killed and wounded, as very little light is thrown on the subject by those who know the particulars. Capt. ROYAL is badly cut up, with sabre wounds. The camp of the Fifth was entirely destroyed—tents, blankets, forage, &c., and burned papers, baggage and all valuable property was taken by the rebels. There were only four companies of this regiment at camp. It was regarded as the best cavalry regiment in the service, and one raised under the immediate patronage of JEFF. DAVIS when he was Secretary of War. I shall try to find out all the particulars concerning their surprise by to-morrow, and forward.

Following is a list of casualties suffered by the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WEBBER, in a skirmish in front of our position to-day, the particulars of which there is not now time to furnish you:

COMPANY B.

Killed—Private I. Speakman.
Wounded—C. Wilder, John Burr, T. J. Ware.
Missing—Private James Mann.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates A. Brooks, T. Wilson.
Wounded—Corporals M. C. Wright, M. Rand; privates J. A. Hunter, A. P. Ingalls, J. A. Baker, S. Leeds, A. L. Willis, W. Wills, J. W. Eldridge.
Missing—Privates J. Brooks, C. H. Garder, A. Tibley.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Thomas Wilson, John Barry, Peter Curry, Patrick McMahan.
Wounded—Privates Patrick Reynolds, Patrick H. Maguire, John Ryan.
Missing—Capt. Mathew Donavan, private Edward Kane.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Private Frederick S. Richards.

COMPANY F.

Wounded—Privates P. W. Combs, T. Whelan, J. Clifford, C. Stearns.
Missing—First Lieut. F. P. H. Rogers, Corporal J. Allen, privates E. McAndrews, F. McCarty, F. Weston, T. J. Reynolds.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant Charles O'Hare, privates Charles Jones, Robert Nelson.
Missing—Robert J. Keane.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Private Lyman Field, Jr.
Wounded—Private Geo. N. Robinson.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Sergeant John Kennedy, Corporal Paul Kennedy, private Wm. B. Clancy.
Wounded—First Sergeant Hugh Boyd, private M. Conerton, P. Gillen, H. J. Gerrity, Geo. E. Tuttle.

COMPANY K.

Killed—First Sergeant C. F. Coburn, private Robt. Sherman.
Wounded—Privates G. Smith, H. F. Miller, J. W. Leaverton.
Missing—Private Joseph Corrigan.

Comparative Quiet—Close Proximity of the Pickets—Rebel Jubilation—The Rebels in Strong Force—Better Weather—Roads Improving—Burying Rebel Dead—Artillery Firing, &c.

SEVEN PINES, Va., Friday, June 13, 1862.

With the exception of an occasional shell from the enemy—and sometimes, as this morning, quite a succession of them—and the continual fire of the pickets in the woods, 300 yards from the camp, there is comparative quiet along the lines. But an engagement may be precipitated any moment. The pickets of the two armies are in close proximity—at most so as to make amicable barter of whisky for coffee, Northern for Southern newspapers, and other articles. These little commercial exchanges, however, do not prevent the exchange of more solid and deadly articles than whisky and newspapers, in the way of Minie and round shot. Day before yesterday we could distinctly hear jubilant bells ringing in Richmond, and our scouts reported the rebel lines could catch the sound of vociferous cheering among the gray-coats, accompanied by the strains of regimental bands. There was evidently something that stirred the rebel heart to unusual joy and exhilaration. Whether it was in honor of the "victory" which Gen. DAVIS has, with characteristic modesty, transmuted defeat into, or because SCARBOROUGH had at last reached Richmond to participate in the coming fight, is matter of great doubt and uncertainty, though it seems most likely that the advent of the overcoming hero of Carlisle was the occasion of the general jubilation.

The rebels are undoubtedly in strong force. The battle of May 31 and June 1, where they matched up regiment after regiment, in dense triple and quadruple lines, to be mowed down by the murderous fire of our artillery and musketry, proves that. It is thought that some portion of BRAUREGARD's scattered forces and JACKSON's men must be already massed to the strong force which defends the rebel capital, making a total force in excess of our own. The enemy has also the advantage of holding the inner and smaller arc swung around the city, facilitating the rapid movement of troops and supplies. We, on our side, can show artillery and small arms of vastly superior quality, and troops which experience has taught are an overmatch for even a more numerous force of the enemy. It would be folly to venture prophecy in regard to the time of the coming battle, or to indicate any precise day on which the army is to exchange its miasmatic camps along the Chickahominy swamp for more comfortable quarters within the walls of Richmond. There is a unanimity of opinion among our officers that the decisive battle of the war is to be fought, and soon, and here before the gates of the rebel capital. The chances of a rebel evacuation before such a test conflict are small indeed.

The weather for the past two days has been warm and dry, and the cloudless skies give promise of its continuance. The roads, made almost impassable, even where corduroys had been constructed, by the terrible flood of the early part of the week, are now fast drying and hardening. The poor mules who have slowly and laboriously, and with many stripes and many curses, dragged the transportation wagons at the rate of a few tedious miles a day, might well appoint a day of thanksgiving for kindlier skies. Our army has been hard at work burying the dead, of which those of the enemy have far predominated. This was so eminently the case where Gen. SUMNER's Division is posted, that that officer was more than half inclined to call upon the enemy to send and do the work of interring his own fallen. The General finally consoled to set the rebel prisoners within his lines at this sexton's work. From one *thousand to twelve hundred rebels* were thus interred by him alone, and Gen. KEYES informed me that he buried about an equal number. When it is considered that the enemy must have carried off large numbers of his dead, the road to Richmond being lined with carts, ambulances, carriages, omnibuses and every conceivable kind of vehicle that could be raked up in Richmond for this express purpose, and that of removing the wounded, some idea of the magnitude of the rebel loss may be obtained. The battle is still the great theme of conversation about the camp fires, much contrariety of opinion prevailing as to whom the meed of praise is most due, which is pretty good evidence that so many Generals, divisions, brigades and regiments did well that it is hard to choose between them. Foreign officers who have passed through the Crimean and Italian campaigns and fought in Algiers, declare that the extent, fierceness, intensity and duration of the musketry fire was never equaled in their experience. Our men fired better than the enemy, generally taking cool aim, and doing terrible execution. The battle-field is thick with the graves of the dead, these Virginia woods are one great cemetery, where friend and foe lie side by side in the long sleep. Our dead have, in most cases, been laid in well-dug graves, at the head of each of which is placed a board, on which, in pencil, or paint, or ink, or in rude carving with jack-knife, is recorded the name, regiment, and sometimes the residence of the brave fellow who rests below. It will be a sweet satisfaction to the friends of the fallen to know that they do not lie in unmarked graves, never to be discovered to the thousands who will hereafter visit the scene of one of the most heavily and fiercely contested fights of history, and the second in magnitude during this war.

A considerable number of gentlemen have, with some difficulty, made their way as far as White House, in the search of the bodies of fallen friends and relatives. A few have been able to reach the battle-field, and to find the objects of their search. One gentleman from New-York, after no little persevering endeavor, found the body of his son, a young and gallant officer in Gen. SUMNER's corps. Examining the body, he discovered only a slight flesh wound from a bullet, not sufficient to cause death, and beside this, a ghastly bayonet cut in the side, very evidently the occasion of his death. It was thought impossible that he should have received this latter and mortal wound from the enemy, and the only explanation that seemed at all probable, was the horrible one that the young officer had met his death at the hands of one of his own men. It seems that one of them had, before the battle, frequently threatened his life. Gen. SUMNER will see that the matter is thoroughly investigated, and proper punishment meted out to the offender, if there be one among the men.

Some of the officers wounded in the last fight are already returning to their duties, setting an example of devotion to duty which is sadly needed in some quarters. Lieut. DUER, of Gen. COUCH's staff, who started for home after the battle with a wound which threatened to be quite serious, on reaching Washington found himself so much better than he had expected, that he immediately turned back to resume his duties in the Brigade; Lieut. STORER, of Gen. DAVENS' staff, who accompanied that officer home, has also returned. He reports that Gen. DAVENS' wound, which is quite a serious one—a flesh wound in the leg, the ball having grazed the periosteum—is doing very well. Col. BARNES, of the Tenth Massachusetts, a regiment which distinguished itself so eminently in the battle as to be requested by Gen. KEYES to give a special report to him of its operations, has reached his home in Pittsfield, Mass., and is doing satisfactorily. He received a severe wound in one leg and a slight one in the other, and will hardly be able to resume his command before six weeks or two months. Capt. JAMES HOBART, of the Thirty-sixth New-York, has gone home quite sick, hoping there to recover his health.

As I write, the sound of artillery is heard off to the right, large guns evidently making the noise.

Artillery fire, however, excites little attention, and portends no active work. It is only when sharp and extensive volleys of musketry are distinguished, that an engagement is considered likely. The enemy has been pitching shell over into and beyond our camps, but have succeeded in doing but little damage to life, two or three killed being all told. Almost every day, however, some of our pickets are wounded, and that is about all the casualties reported.

The Berdan Sharpshooters to-day crept up near to a rebel battery, which has been quite impudent of late, and picked off every one of the gunners, completely silencing the fire.

Gen. PALMER, who has commanded one of the brigades of Gen. CASEY's Division, to-day takes temporary command of Gen. DAVENS' Brigade in Gen. COUCH's Division, its own commander being disabled, and absent.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with some of the newspaper reports of the last battle, apparently written by correspondents who relied entirely upon the reports of others for their information, themselves far distant from the field, and unfamiliar with its nature as with the disposition of troops upon it. The Times' report is universally conceded the most correct, intelligent and complete one given to the public.

F. P. C.

Another Account of the Rebel Raid—Encampment of Headquarters—Burning Baggage-wagons, Stallions' Stores, and Commissary Prisoners.

FAIR OAKS, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

Our camps were somewhat startled to hear that the rebels had cut a large force in our rear on last Friday evening, to cut off retreat, and transfer their line of communications taking place between them and some of our reserve corps.

I immediately posted off to headquarters; a visible consternation was manifest there. That something portentous had transpired during Friday night was evident, but the telegraph wires would not work—they had been cut. No particular excitement or alarm seemed to prevail, nor were any of the gentlemen of headquarters communicative on the subject. A few rebels had made a sortie on the railroad, amounting to nothing"—this was all the information I could glean or gather.

Since then I have learned from other sources the following facts and particulars. A rebel cavalry regiment, said on good authority to have been 1,200 strong, left Richmond on the morning of Friday last under the immediate command of Col. FITZ HUGH LEE, son of Gen. LEE, whose estate, White House, has been so severely guarded by our forces.

After leaving Richmond they proceeded to the extreme right of our lines, in the direction of Hanover Court-house, leaving it to their right. They came along by circuitous roads and through the woods down to a point in the rear of Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, close to a house owned by a Mr. WHITE.

At Garlick's Landing, which is six miles above the White House, a depot was established for Government stores, belonging to regiments stationed on our right, owing to the distance being one-half less to their camps, from Garlick's, than from the landing at White House, and besides the roads were in good condition, during the wet weather. Several sutlers had located there, and small craft plied between the White House and the Landing, carrying goods. GARLICK, the owner of the plantation, left his place when our forces came up the river. He was a very violent Secessionist, and swore vengeance upon all with Union proclivities. He is supposed to have been in the rebel cavalry. The rebels arrived in the rear of Webb's House, early in the afternoon, and from the woods reconnoitered our position. We had no force there, with the exception of a few pickets. There were forty wagons,—some say the exact number was thirty-nine—loading stores at the time. They belonged principally to PORTER's Corps. Two schooners and a few tents filled with sutler's goods, located near the house, with the teamsters and sutlers, were near the Landing.

At a little after 6 P. M. an advance force of the rebels made a descent upon the unsuspecting teamsters and sutlers, firing into them as they stampeded, killing one, a Quartermaster's Sergeant in SCOONOVER's Michigan Sixteenth, and wounding four of the teamsters. There were several taken prisoners, and three sutlers, Mr. EVELETH, sutler to the New-York Seventeenth, who had upwards of $6,000 on his person, a Mr. MANN, and a Mr. WESTWAY, who also had large sums.

The horses and mules belonging to the wagons, as well as a number grazing at the time, were captured and driven off by a squad of the rebels, while the remaining portion of their forces built fires under the wagons to destroy them. The schooners, with the stores at the landing, hay, corn, &c., were also set on fire and consumed. Every valuable, easy to remove, was taken away by the rebels, with the horses, &c. back to Richmond, or to some place near Hanover Court-house.

The main body of the rebels then came boldly over TUNSTALL's Station and left about seventy-five men at the station to intercept the trains. Going to and from the White House, Tunstall's is three miles and a-half from the White House. The rest of the rebels went over the hill past the residence of Mr. TUNSTALL, toward the Baltimore cross-roads. It appears the rebels must have been informed the trains stop at TUNSTALL's to water, for they took a position just in the rear of the water-tank, behind the rising ground. A little after seven, the train from Savage Station appeared in sight, running at a slow speed. The engineer states his suspicions were aroused by not seeing any one at the depot, usually there had been quite a crowd of soldiers standing around when trains came in. As the train came along and passed the water-tank the rebels poured in a volley from their carbines. Some of the soldiers on the platform cars cried out at that moment, "My God, I'm shot," a number jumped off at the same time. Among the latter was Col. HALL, of the Second Excelsior Regiment. The engineer put on all steam and run on past the station to the White House, receiving the rebels' fire—three distinct volleys. Two were killed and about twenty wounded. Two or three who jumped off are supposed to be safe; the balance were taken prisoners, Col. HALL being among the number. They were quite bitter in their invectives to the Colonel. One of their officers approached him in a menacing tone, saying, "God d—n you, Sir! how dare you come here to fight gentlemen?" The Colonel replied, "I am your prisoner, and I hope you will treat me as kindly as we do yours." They then desired him to go in front of their force. He said he could not walk as he was sick. They then held a consultation relative to his disposition, and concluded to mount him; but just as they were making their preparations the alarm was sounded that our forces were coming up the road in pursuit. In the confusion which ensued Col. HALL managed to elude their vigilance and hid himself behind a tree, and in a few moments they galloped off over the hill in the direction of the Baltimore Cross Roads.

At the Baltimore store they took possession of our hospital, filled with sick soldiers. On being informed there were no well soldiers in the place, they said, "We don't want sick ones; but we want all the quinine you've got;" which was given to them. They also took the stores belonging to two sutlers, as well as the sutlers themselves, and took up their line of march, it is supposed, over Long Bridge.

Our troops were sent out from every camp, but did not succeed in capturing any of the rebels. A Mr. HARRISON was arrested. It is said he had documents about him proving his connection with the band.

How they could have come from the right, passed through the heart of our lines, and escaped by our left, is something no one seems able to comprehend. That they have been guided and assisted by the numerous Secessionists whom the Government allow to reside quietly on their farms, there can be no doubt.

The White House and Cumberland dealers and vendors in sutlers' goods were very much alarmed for the safety of their property. Vessels were engaged to load up at a moment's notice, but the excitement has quieted down, and the advent of the daring rebels is almost forgotten, save by the poor unfortunates wounded by the sally. M.

ORDERS BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

NO MARAUDING.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR NEW-BRIDGE, Va., June 9, 1862.

1. In order to prevent marauding, and the ill-treatment of the inhabitants of the country, by soldiers and followers of the army, straggling or going to the rear singly or in small parties not under proper control, it is directed that, until further orders, all soldiers belonging to this army, whose terms of enlistment may expire from and after this date, or who are to be discharged the service from whatever cause; all teamsters or other civil employes of the United States Government, and all servants in the employ of officers, remain with the division to which they belong, or with which they may be employed, until they shall be collected into parties of sufficient size to justify their being sent to the rear under charge of a Division Provost Guard.

2. In discharging soldiers from hospitals, the surgeons in charge will be particularly careful to give them the proper papers when sent to join their regiments. Their papers will give their names, companies, regiments, divisions and corps, and if possible their address.

3. At all general hospitals the convalescents of each division will be detailed until a party of sufficient number can be formed of to send under charge of a commissioned officer, if possible. If not, then under non-commissioned officer, to the command to which they belong.

4. The attention of Corps and Division Commanders is called to paragraph 5, General Order No. 68, of Feb. 27, 1862, relative to the arrest and punishment of officers, in the case where guards are not observed in a similar manner. The paragraph in question is hereby republished, with directions for strict compliance with the provisions hereafter:

"All prisoners captured from the enemy will be turned over to the Provost-Marshal of Division, who will send them, at the earliest practicable moment, with complete descriptive lists and information as to where, when and how they were captured to the Provost-Marshal-General."

By command of
MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF DEATHS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP LINCOLN, Va., June 18, 1862.

1. All fast riding or driving of public horses and mules is positively prohibited, unless in case of necessity. Trains will not move faster than a walk, except under written orders to the officer or wagon-master in charge. Officers sending dispatches must give with dispatches which are to be carried at a faster pace than a walk, will indicate on the envelope the gait the messenger is to take, whether a trot or a gallop. The same directions may be indicated by the seals of the envelope—one seal for the walk, two for the trot, and three for the gallop. Officers will be held responsible for the instructions they give in regard to exertion or undue haste with regard to their gait.

2. All Provost Marshals and Provost Guards are specially charged with the enforcement of this order.

3. The names and number of these headquarters will be known as Camp Lincoln.

By command of Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH

Gen. Halleck's Army Returning from the Pursuit of Beauregard.

The Rebel Army at Okolona 80,000 Strong.

20,000 Rebels at Chattanooga, and 15,000 at Fulton.

CORINTH, Thursday, June 19.

The telegraph wires to the North were prostrated in the early part of the week, by heavy winds.

Our army has returned from Boonesville, and now occupies a more northern position.

Gen. BEAUREGARD's army, at last accounts, was at Okolona, 80,000 strong.

Twenty thousand men, under Gen. KIRBY SMITH, are at Chattanooga.

Fifteen thousand men, under Gen. PRICE, are at Fulton; and Gen. VAN DORN, with a small force of cavalry, is at Grenada.

Gen. PRICE has gone North on furlough.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in running order eastward to Tuscumbia, and westward to Cypress Creek, forty miles from here.

The Mobile and Ohio road is in running order north to Jackson, Tenn., and railroad communication is open with Grand Junction, *via* Jackson. The road west from the Junction is reported badly damaged.

All the railroad telegraphs are in good condition.

Maj.-Gen. ORD, and Brigadiers SHEPARD and HAMILTON have arrived.

There is considerable Union sentiment in Western Tennessee, particularly in Bolivar and Jackson.

FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNECTICUT.

Preparations to Attack Mobile.

Gen. Brannan's Force Ordered from Key West to Hilton Head.

The United States gunboat *Connecticut*, Commander WOODRULL, arrived, yesterday, from ports on the Southern coast, bringing the following dates: From Matagorda Bay, June 2, New-Orleans, 9th; Mobile Bar, 7th; Pensacola, 6th; Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay and St. Marks, 9th; Key West, 14th; Port Royal, 18th, and Fortress Monroe, 20th.

She brings a large mail from the squadron, and 27 sick and wounded from the blockading fleet off the various ports, principally those from New-Orleans, who were wounded in capturing the forts below that place.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Matagorda Bay. The mortarboats were preparing to take the forts at Mobile. At Cedar Keys all was quiet. Gen. BRANNAN, with his entire force, had been ordered from Key West to Hilton Head.

The *Connecticut* did not communicate with Hilton Head in consequence of a gale at the time.

From Savannah and Charleston she did not learn any news of importance.

The United States ship Thomaston was in Pensacola, all well, Gen. ARNOLD still remaining at that place.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Connecticut*:

MAXWELL WOODHULL, Commander; M. Lee, Executive Officer; S. D. Finch, Assistant Surgeon; C. E. Hunt, C. F. Lenneken, P. W. Ames, Acting Masters; J. McConalaud, Engineer; A. Marsh, Captain's Clerk; Mead. Jones, Daly and P. C. Mead, Acting Masters.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 21.

The ship *North America*, from New-Orleans, is below.

The Funeral of Capt. McManus.

The remains of Capt. MICHAEL McMANUS, of the New-York Volunteers, Twenty-fifth Regiment, have reached this City in charge of his brother, who, on hearing of the death of the Captain, proceeded to Hanover, where the body was temporarily interred, and obtaining it, conveyed it home to the deceased and sorrowing family.

Capt. McMANUS entered the volunteer army immediately after the battle of Fort Sumter, and being a young man of spirit and energy, soon raised a company and attached himself to the Twenty-fifth Regiment, then commanded by Col. KEARNEY. At the battle of Hanover Court-house, Va., his regiment led the advance, and being on the right, his company was exposed to the full fire of the enemy. In this engagement he received two wounds, the last of which proved fatal, and he fell, supported by his orderly sergeant.

The funeral takes place to-day and his remains will be escorted to their last resting-place by a company of the Second Regiment New-York State Militia, and will be followed, no doubt, by a large concourse of friends.

A FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

Progress of the Expedition up the White River.

Two Rebel Batteries Found at St. Charles.

An Engagement Lasting One Hour and a Half.

Gallant Charge Upon the Batteries by the Indianians Under Col. Fitch.

The Rebels Driven Out and All Their Guns Captured.

A Rebel Shot in the Steam Draw of the Gunboat Mound City.

A Number of Our Men Killed and Disabled.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Thursday, June 19.

An expedition composed of the gunboats *St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga* and *Mound City*, accompanied by transports carrying the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana Regiments, under Gen. FRY, was sent from here some days since for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the White River.

On the 17th the expedition reached St. Charles, 90 miles above the mouth of the river, where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half.

While the gunboats engaged the battery the troops under Col. FITCH landed a short distance below, and proceeded to storm the place.

During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the *Mound City*, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of 175 men, of whom nearly 125 were killed and wounded.

The following officers are among the killed: John Kinzie, James Kinzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Nixon and John Knox.

Capt. KNOX, Flag-Officer, was badly scalded, but it is thought that he will recover.

Col. FITCH's charge upon the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is 125 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners. Col. FITCH's loss is small.

Gen. CURTIS has occupied Holly Springs.

THE REPORT OF COL. FITCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

The following was received at the War Department to-day:

ST. CHARLES, WHITE RIVER, ARK.,
Tuesday, June 17, *off Cairo*, Saturday, June 21.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On arriving eight miles below here, last evening, we ascertained that the enemy had two batteries here, supported by a force (number unknown) of infantry. A combined attack was made at 7 A. M. to-day. The regiment under my command (Forty-sixth Indiana,) landed two and a-half miles below the battery and skirmishers were thrown out, who drove in the enemy's pickets. The gunboats then moved up, and opened on their batteries. A rifle shot finally one of the batteries penetrated the steam drum of the *Mound City*, disabling, by scalding, most of her crew. Apprehensive that some similar accident might happen to the other gunboats, and being thirty my small force without their support, I signaled the gunboats to cease firing, and we would storm the battery. They ceased at exactly the right moment, and my men carried the battery gallantly. The infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners shot at their posts, their commanding officer, FARYS, (formerly of the United States Navy,) wounded and captured, together with eight brass and iron guns and ammunition. The enemy's loss is unknown. We have buried seven or eight of their dead, and other dead and wounded are being brought in. The casualties among my own command are small, the only real loss being from the escaping steam on the *Mound City*. She will probably be repaired, and ready to proceed with us up the river to-morrow. A full report will be made as early as possible.

Very respectfully, C. H. FITCH.
Col. Comd'g. Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers.

THE REPORT OF FLAG-OFFICER DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Navy Department:

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BENTON,
MEMPHIS, June 19, and CAIRO, June 21.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The gunboat *Conestoga*, returning from the White River, reports the capture of two batteries, mounting seven guns, at St. Charles, eighty miles from the mouth. The attack was commenced by Capt. KELLY in the gunboats, who silenced the first battery. The second battery was gallantly carried by Col. G. N. FITCH, at the head of the Forty-sixth Indiana volunteers. A shot caused the explosion of the steam-drum of the *Mound City*, by which the greater part of her officers and crew were killed and wounded. I write by to-day's mail.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

From Matagorda.

From Matagorda, P. E., we have dates to the evening of June 4, per schooner State. Capt. ANDERSON.

Many English vessels were in port waiting cargo for Europe. Freights were considerably lowered. Sugar and molasses very scarce, and prices high. The crop will be soon over. There is no political news. The new Captain-General has done nothing so far; he is in favor of establishing a bank of discount, but there are serious difficulties in the way.

The Transport Belvidere.

QUARANTINE, Friday, June 20.

The U. S. steamer *Belvidere* is coming to in Quarantine, bound in, having been in collision with something.

THE BATTLE OF PAIN OAKS.

A Summary of Gen. Kearney's Report.

We are permitted to publish from a private communication, the following, which is a synopsis, substantially, of Gen. Kearney's official report of the battle of Pain Oaks:

On the 4th ult., at 2 P. M., I received an order to march with my command and join Gen. Taylor's division, which was then encamped on the Pain Oaks. I left Fort Leavenworth on the 5th, and reached the Pain Oaks on the 9th, at 10 A. M. Gen. Taylor had left the day before, and I followed on his trail. On the 11th, at 2 P. M., I overtook the rear guard of Gen. Taylor's division, and at 4 P. M. I came up with the main body, which I found encamped on the north bank of the Pain Oaks, about 2 miles from the ford. Gen. Taylor had left his camp standing, and had moved forward about 3 miles. I encamped with the division, and received orders to march at 3 o'clock next morning. I was informed that the enemy, under Gen. Ampudia, had left Monterey, and had taken up a position at Pain Oaks, about 15 miles in front of us, and that Gen. Taylor had moved forward to attack him. I was also informed that the enemy's force consisted of about 7,000 men, of which 1,000 were cavalry. I was also informed that Gen. Taylor's force consisted of about 4,000 men, of which 500 were cavalry. I was also informed that the enemy had chosen a very strong position, and had fortified it with a number of pieces of artillery. On the 12th, at 3 o'clock, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 22d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 32d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 33d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 34th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 35th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 36th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 37th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 38th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 39th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 40th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 41st, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 42d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 43d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 44th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 45th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 46th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 47th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 48th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 49th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 50th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 51st, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. 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I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 88th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 89th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 90th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 91st, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 92d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 93d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 94th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 95th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 96th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 97th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 98th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 99th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 100th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 101st, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 102d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 103d, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 104th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 105th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 106th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 107th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 108th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 109th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 110th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 111th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 112th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 113th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. I marched 15 miles that day, and encamped with the division at 8 o'clock in the evening. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 114th, I was ordered to march with my command, and join the division as soon as possible. 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MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Important Documents—Proclamations, &c.

The following important documents are additional to those we have already published:

MARQUEZ'S REPORT OF THE LAST BATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

VERA CRUZ, May 17, 1862.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The 17th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, at the head of my cavalry, I arrived at the Rancho del Potrero, which is at the foot of the mountain that my troops were descending, struggling with all the difficulties of the ground, that is, as your Excellency knows, excessively rocky and steep. I learned by my explorers that the French army were encamped on the estate of Tecamalaca, and in consequence of this notice I left orders with Gen. D. DOMINGO HERRAN to assemble the forces and to remain with them in that place, waiting my orders, I not out immediately for said estate with the object of conferring with your Excellency. There I learned that your Excellency was in this city and followed directly with the above-mentioned object, having the honor to present myself before you and confer as I desired.

I had already from Tecamalaca ordered Gen. HERRAN that as soon as his forces were all collected to continue his march to said estate, encamping there that night to follow in the morning, according to the instructions which I gave him to that effect. But as I learned, on the road, that the enemy occupied the heights of Acuilzingo would make all possible efforts to prevent the movement which my cavalry executed, or at least to cut off whatever part of the forces might be possible, I left this city on the morning of the 15th to go to meet them and witness what might occur in order to give any necessary orders.

Soon I saw that I was not mistaken, because one of my Aids-de-Camp came along the road to inform me that the enemy was in face of my cavalry. I hastened my pace, and on arriving at "Barranca Seca," which is the point where the road from the heights, whence our opponents came, and the road from the Potrero, whence my troops were coming, I found both forces already formed, face to face, at musket-shot distance. The enemy consisted of 1,000 cavalry. They were formed in four columns, two in the centre and two at the extremities, covering their front with a line of skirmishers, taking advantage of the circumstances of the ground they occupied, and extending from the mountain on which they supported their right to the rising ground on the other side of the main road where their left was. My cavalry was formed in a line of sharpshooters opposite to the sharpshooters of the enemy. Gen. HERRAN, who commanded the right of the line, had the bridge over which the main road passed covered by a band of fifty men, and had placed two columns conveniently to the rear of his sharpshooters, under the orders of the brave COLS, SALAS and VERA. Gen. VICARIO occupied with his Division the centre of the line, and to the rear of his skirmishers had also two columns, under COLS. VICARIO and CAMPOS. Col. CAMPOS closed the left with his brigade, maintaining another column to the rear of his skirmishers.

It is here just to give due praise to Gens. HERRAN and VICARIO, and Col. CAMPOS who formed the line in this manner, keeping back the enemy and covering the march of their forces which were just issuing from the mountain; all this in presence of an enemy, too, that could not prevent it, nor take a step forward owing to the good arrangements of said commanders.

In this situation the greater part of the day passed without either line moving from its post, only the skirmishers maintaining encounters of little importance, the enemy without daring to undertake anything, and our side not being able either to do so, both on account of the fatigue of the horses and want of equipments, and also their force being greatly diminished, having to send to this city all the unserviceable part.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when we observed in the enemy's camp the arrival of fresh forces of infantry and cavalry, which had been cautiously placed some time before under shelter of the uneven ground. Next the line of sharpshooters reformed, we noticed a movement in their columns of cavalry, and when they thought victory secure, the three columns of cavalry on the centre and right united with the centre column of infantry of upwards of one thousand men, each column dashing suddenly against the centre of my line with such bravery and decision that they succeeded in penetrating it—the two forces being mixed in an obstinate struggle. At the same time the left wing of the enemy, formed of a column of cavalry and another of infantry similar to the others, dashed upon the right wing of my line, but, less fortunate than their comrades, did not arrive at my camp, but were repulsed by the brave men who defended that side.

Scarcely had the struggle begun in so decided a manner when there arrived at my camp the second battalion of the Ninety-ninth Regiment of French Infantry, that, to help my cavalry, had made a painful march of five leagues, with great speed, and full of enthusiasm and valor, at once took part in the struggle. They were commanded by their brave Colonel, M. LAURENCEZ, who dictated, in a skilful and active manner, the necessary orders, which were obeyed by his active men. Without losing time, the detachment of the vanguard was the first that entered into the fight, wheeling to the right and firing upon the left wing of the enemy. The first half of the company marched forward, dispersing as skirmishers, and attacked the right wing of the enemy which had penetrated our camp and there sustained a struggle with the brave division of the gallant Gen. VICARIO, who just then was wounded. The second half wheeled to the right and took possession of the bridge over which the enemy wanted to pass. Another half-company marched forward to reinforce the first, because there was the point of attack of the enemy, for which reason most of their forces had charged there. In a moment the fighting became general; the intrepid officer who commanded the infantry charged boldly with the rest of his battalion formed in column, upon the enemy to our left, who endeavored hard to pluck the victory from us. Then it was that were most brilliant the valor and discipline of the brave French soldiers, who followed the example of their brave commanders and officers. On the marching of the Ninety-ninth, there accompanied them the cavalry division of the meritorious Gen. VICARIO, whilst the brigade of the gallant Col. CAMPOS, which, as before mentioned, closed the left of our line, executed a similar movement. Great was the obstinacy of the enemy to maintain its position, but the impetuosity of our brave fellows was greater, who took it by force, gaining the ground inch by inch, and the famed French infantry, proving that by valor and discipline difficulties in war are conquered, and victory in the field of battle is gained.

The enemy had been already repulsed, and the conquerors began to pursue, when suddenly we were attacked vigorously by another column of infantry which appeared on our left flank, attacking furiously those who pursued, and hoping to outflank on that side; it was necessary to hasten to contend with that column, as we did it at once; but although our repulsed [illegible] with great bravery, [illegible] the enemy's columns, by skirmishers on the [illegible] the enemy's columns, by bringing a new line into operation which might otherwise have been dormant. In fact, the advantage was mutual; for whilst getting in motion a new scheme presided for the good of the issue, it enabled Mr. THOR and his coadjutors to enter upon the object of their mission with facility. They have held meetings in various parishes in all of which the new plan of immigration has been favorably received, and now I have the satisfaction of stating that preliminary arrangements have been entered into for the formation of a company under the act to which I refer, Hon. Mr. WARMENHAM heading the list for fifty shares.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

In compliance with an order from the Secretary of War, a detachment of United States troops left Fort Hamilton on Friday, to join the forces of regular soldiers at the seat of war. They stopped at Fort Columbus en route and were in the cars a few hours after the receipt of the order. The men remaining, are ready to depart at a moment's notice.

Aboard as 6 o'clock Friday morning the garrison on Governor's Island was summoned to quarters, instructions for the transfer of all the rebel officers imprisoned in Fort Columbus having been received on Thursday evening from the National Capital. The prisoners were in excellent health and spirits, more than one having expressed warmly their desire for a restoration of the Union. They go to Sandusky, Ohio, to remain there until further orders. Annexed are their names:

Col. C. M. Avery, Capt. T. W. Mayhew, Capt. O.R. Rand, First Lieuts. J. A. Weston, R. A. Handee, First Lieut. W. Wheeler, Latham's Battery; Second Lieut. John Anderson, Second Lieut. C. H. Brown, Second Lieut. J. W. Vinson, Maj. S. D. Lowe, Capts. W. W. Speer, S. N. Stevens, George B. Johnson, First Lieut. M. Behannan, Second Lieuts. C. Scott, M. A. Thornsburg, Capt. T. W. Brown, Capt. H. Y. Farthing, First Lieuts. R. L. Steele, L. L. Rose, Second Lieut. W. A. Stuart.

The officers and crew of the United States gunboat *Wachusett*, were ordered on board yesterday, at 1 o'clock, when the vessel was put into commission. Annexed is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, A. R. Hueme; Acting Masters, S. Tiffingmast, A. Smelly, C. B. Durand; Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Woods; Acting Paymaster, C. H. Andrews; Engineers, J. D. Carpenter, C. E. Wolfenden, E. F. Morrison and William King; Masters Mates, T. Holland, T. C. Sprigat and A. Hunely.

The *Wachusett* is one of the gunboats chartered for the Paraguay expedition. She is about 800 tons burden, and has a fine battery.

The Navy Department has given permission to the Cunard Steamship Company to use the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy-yard for the repairing of the Royal Mail steamship *Africa*—the iron-clad frigate *Roanoke* taking up that at Brooklyn. The Company is, we believe, to employ the workmen of the yard.

THE GUNBOAT ESSEX AND CAPT. PORTER.

A private letter, dated St. Louis, June 15, says: "The gunboat *Essex*, so severely damaged by the explosion of her boilers at the taking of Fort Henry, will be ready for service by the 1st of July. She is much more strongly fitted out than she was previous to her disablement. Commander PORTER has entirely recovered from his severe scalding, and will again command the old boat, which has already performed such good service, and is, doubtless, destined to accomplish much more. The only thing that troubles the gallant Captain is that there is so little fighting to do on the Mississippi."

Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 21.

The passenger depôt of the Eastern Railroad was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $10,000, which is fully insured.

List of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s Agency, London, for the week ending June 7, 1862:

Hiram F. Cooper, New-York; Bart. Rees, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Van Baskerck, New-York; J. E. Scottson, Boston; Charles R. Vennerman, New-York; W. S. Smith, New-York; J. S. Whitcomb, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. B. Lawson, Chicago; C. H. Todd, New-York; Robert Brunlow, New-York; George W. Brown, New-York; Alfred Kennedy, Philadelphia; H. W. Brown, Burdett, N. Y.; J. M. Gray, Boston; E. A. Smith, Hoboken, N. J.; W. C. Langley, New-York; C. Pierce, San Francisco; J. H. Wyman, New-York; C. H. Dennison, Rhode Island; W. D. Wallcott and wife, New-York; N. L. Wilcox, Chittiocothe, O.; F. Wallcott, New-York; R. Haslan, Quitre, Canada; Hiram Fuller, New-York; F. C. Pitt, Baltimore; Geo. J. Magee, Bath, N. Y.; G. C. Halsted, New-York; Wm. Hoffman, New-York; W. H. Halsted, New-York; R. M. Mason, Boston; Thos. Owen, New-York; J. D. W. Smith, Maine; E. V. Hathaway, San Francisco; J. Whitaker, St. Louis; C. W. Butler, New-York; Bryon Johnson, Utica, N. Y.; D. V. Lanman and wife, New-York; J. Y. Lanman, New-York; Miss Lanman New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Progress of the Milk Reform.

ARREST OF TWENTY MILKMEN—THE LAW IN RELATION TO SWILL MILK, ETC.

The Metropolitan Police have been very active for the past few days in their efforts to enforce the late act of the Legislature in regard to the sale of adulterated milk. A few days ago Superintendent KENNEDY issued an order, under the direction of the Police Commissioners, to the Captain of each Precinct within the Metropolitan District, whereby he directed that it should be the duty of each and every Police officer, within the bounds of his Precinct, to arrest all persons found offending against the provisions of the act referred to above.

In order to afford an opportunity for every person affected by the provisions of the law to become acquainted with it, a copy of the same was appended to the Superintendent's directions, and these were then printed in the form of a handbill, and extensively circulated throughout this City and Brooklyn. Note withstanding the care taken by the authorities to depr the parties interested of the excuse that they were ignorant of the law, the twenty men arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, pleaded to the fact that they did not know or understand the provisions of the act. The accused parties were taken into custody by Officers TILLOU, ROURKE and CHAPPELL of the Sixteenth Precinct. They were all taken before Justice KELLY at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they gave their names as Amos Ogden, John W. Havens, Terence Hughes, John Gallagher, Wm. Mitchell, John Pudell, Aaron Ganong, Dennis Denlap, Wm. F. Storms, Lewis Thomas, John Courtney, Caleb Kirts, Patrick Muldoon, John Legleken, Jacob Rouskould, Joseph Knight, Stata Shaw, Thomas Duffy, Thomas Cornwell and Thomas Turner. Justice KELLY severely reprimanded the parties for having violated the law. He stated to them that it was not a sufficient excuse in this State for a man to plead ignorance of a law which he had violated, especially after the same had been circulated in the shape of handbills, and published in the daily papers to the extent which this law had been. The Justice, by every means in his power, endeavored to impress the fact strongly upon the minds of the prisoners that according to the rules and usages of this community in which he lives, provided the ordinary means have been taken to give them publicity. Under all the circumstances of the case the Magistrate discharged the accused parties with a warning that if they were a second time caught for the same offence, they would be dealt with rigorously, and their offence would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

In addition to these arrests, there were five other parties brought before Justice SUTTON, at the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon, upon a similar charge, and after a preliminary examination they were held to bail, to answer the indictment of the Grand Jury. A large number of persons were also arrested in Brooklyn yesterday, for the violation of this law, thereby showing that there is a determination on the part of the Police Department to execute this act, regardless of the efforts which, it is well known, certain parties in the interest of the distilleries are making to defeat it. There was much excitement yesterday afternoon and evening, in some of the upper Wards of the City, and also in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on account of the arrests already made, and those which it was said were about to be made, of persons found guilty of violating the law in question. Those who were taken into custody last evening were held for examination, which will probably take place to-morrow morning.

Fourth Annual Commencement of the Farris Female Institute.

The closing exercises of the term were held on Friday in the chapel and infant class-room of the Institution, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The guests came by especial invitation, and the first floor saloons and halls were crowded so that it was impossible to seat all, and many preferred standing. The second floor rooms had upon exhibition some praiseworthy specimens of the needlework accomplished by the members of the junior classes.

These articles had passed the examination of a Committee who awarded prizes to the most proficient. The whole of the four stories of the building are devoted to scholastic uses, as this is in no manner a *boarding*-school. A few drawings were exhibited, [illegible] The exercises commenced at 4 o'clock with [illegible] at the piano-forte. A prayer was then offered by [illegible] Dr. FERRIS, President of the Institution. The reading of the report of Commissioners on the Competition of the Academic Department ensued, the great interesting feature of which was the introduction of the prism competition. This duty was performed by Rev. PETER STRYKER, of the Dutch Reformed Church. Times came the discharge of a similar office in regard to the Collegiate Department, by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. After this a song by the pupils, followed by the reading of the report on Penmanship, by Mr. M. F. BIRDS; the report on the French examination, by Dr. GIRARDIN; that on needle-work, by Rev. Dr. RAM; and the report on the mathematical examination, by Prof. C. E. WEST, LL. D. A merry song by the combined classes diverted the mind from the rather exciting strain of hoping and doubting, consequent by the reading of the reports of the esquire Committee; and now came the moment to the scholars most longed for, and to remain with some the most memorable viz: the distribution of awards. It was performed by the reverend President, as if his heart went forth in silent blessing upon each young brow that bent in grateful obedience to the gift but more to the giver. Gold medals were received—for mathematics, by Miss CARRIE ISRAELSAM; for composition in Collegiate Department, Miss MARY A. HOYT; in that of the Academic Department, by Miss LOUISA VERMEYNE; in penmanship, by Miss EMMA MILES. The first premium for writing (which was an elegant volume) was awarded Miss SUSAN D. DAYTON.

The graduates were three in number—Misses SUSAN D. DAYTON, EMMA MILES and CARRIE ISRAELSAM. As their names were read out, they came and stood before their honored preceptor, who addressed them most impressively and with language beneficial alike to those who were to come after them as to themselves.

A parting song was sung, and after the benediction a chorus seemed formed as if by mutual impulse, and the grand familiar strain of the "Star-Spangled Banner" came forth from the thronged aisles and deep recesses of the broad saloons, till the ectsal folds of the glorious emblem, which had all morning floated majestic drapery across the end windows, waved a response. Quite a different policy from that usually observed prevails here, in the matter of deciding upon the *merits* of the students. Instead of the public examinations which are customary, several Committees are formed by competent parties, personally unknown to the pupils, and who have ample time previous to the commencement to deliberate upon the various specimens of scholarship which are submitted to them in writings; sometimes in form of answers to questions or other fair-trial methods. No envious feeling seemed to be engendered by the brilliant success of the distinguished receivers of prizes, but all seemed sympathy of enjoyment.

A social reunion at the residence of Chancellor FERRIS, where the graduates of the New-York University and those of the Ferris Institute, with other friends were to meet, was the pleasant anticipation for the evening.

Marine Aquaria.

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF THE LOWER DEEP.

Amongst the most curious and attractive of all the enjoyments offered to public contemplation, in this or any other country, is the Aquarian Department of that wonderful collection of fish, reptile, bird and mammal, known as BARNUM'S Museum.

The mania for aquaria, which, but a few years ago, was but a fashionable furore for a new and amusing parlor decoration, has at length settled down into a sober scientific diversion, which combines instruction and amusement in an unrivaled degree.

Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ is one of those ardent explorers of the hidden mysteries and recondite beauties of the creation, to whom we are most indebted for our more recent and more delicate knowledge of Natural History, and he has devoted some of his most beautiful and most eloquent, as well as most profound discourses, to the subject of the sea and its wonders. With such a guide to follow, there has been no lack of eager investigators in the same path, and owing to the untiring exertions of Messrs. DAMER and ROBINS, who have charge of that department at the Museum, the aquarial collections of this celebrated establishment now offer to the thousands who are attracted by the study, an entertainment far surpassing, in its way, anything else to be seen in the United States. The main tank, which stands in the Broadway window of the second floor of the Museum, contains some remarkable specimens of the *actinæ* or sea-flower family. Of these the most noticeable are the far-famed *actinia dianthus* and *mesembryanthemum*, or sea anemones, varying in size from the merest speck to the full-blown dahlia, whose blossom they strikingly resemble in both form and color. These attached to the tasteful rock-work of the tank, are distinctly seen constantly moving their fine fiery arms, or *tentacula*, in every direction in quest of food, and we to the unlucky little fish or shrimp that these long floss-like shreds envelop. He is instantly bound fast by an hundred interlacing ligaments of fringe, thrilling with nervous life and intelligence, and conveyed by them to the calix of the deadly flower, *i. e.*, to the mouth and stomach of the *actinæ*.

The *Serpula Contortuplicata* will next attract attention. Standing in long cylindrical stems from their rocky homes—stems they have industriously built, atom by atom, and layer by layer, like the other coral-makers of their family—they sport from the summit orifice of these, the most exquisite silky plumes, composed really of nerves and arms. A slight jar upon the surface of the tank, or the contact of any foreign substance, however delicate, and these spiracles are instantly withdrawn, to reappear, like the outblooming of a blossom, the ruinous the offending agency destroyed.

The *holothuriadæ*, the rarest class of echinoderms, will next engage the observer. These, like the others previously mentioned, are found, in plenty, in New-York Bay, at depths ranging from thirty to forty feet, and are called by the fishermen sea purslane; by some, the sea cucumber. Their *tentacula* have the appearance of the leaves of a plant, and they are remarkable for the amusing property of being able to literally turn themselves inside out, thereby shedding their stomachs, and renewing their digestive organs; this is the more surprising, that their outer surface is covered with a fuzzy coating resembling fine hair or roots.

Playing about among these greater wonders, and foraging athwart the cozy beds of sea-plants, and through the emerald archways of rock and drooping weed, is another eccentric genius of the deep; the little hermit-crab (*pagurus prideaux*) no bigger than the tip of your finger, yet as aggressive and ambitious as NAPOLEON. His front is armed with scaly mail, but the after portions of his body are soft and vulnerable. To secure covering and protection for these exposed parts our acquisitive hermit attacks his neighbor, the sea snail, where he hides in vain in the crevices of the coraline rock, and dragging the luscious victim from his shelter, first *breakfasts* upon him, and then proceeds to appropriate his domicil, with which on his back he jumbles to and fro, through the land of fruitless like a sort of crawling elephant and castle, evidently delighted with his ely achievements. He has imitators among men.

The *tubularia indivisa* of the coral building family resembles in many points the scopula, and HARMAN has some beautiful varieties. The polype are also worthy of especial note.

The subject is tempting and interesting enough to fill whole columns, but we are admonished that our space is limited, and are compelled to merely mention the sand-sharks, dashing to and fro, like a tiny silver dragon through the water, with a store of eggs (if it be a female in spawning time,) carefully attached below their bodies. The sea urchins, (echinus,) looking for all the world like living chestnut burrs; the *electric eels, (gymnosus electricus,)* from the Amazon River, whose shock foils a man to the ground, if they be angered; the sea-horse, of fabulous grace, tameness and beauty; the quaint family of sticklebacks, the liveliest and gaudiest of little creatures; the sea devil, all eyes, jaws and horns, &c., &c. Of the fish alone, there are seventy-three varieties in the long ranges of tanks that line the vast hall, and of marine plants there are no less than twelve splendid classes. Very many of the living things borne and reared under the care of Mr. ROBBINS, whose days and nights are often spent on the remote shores and waters of the adjacent Sound, in search of fish material for a collection that, in delighting the throngs who every day swarm to this exhibition at the leading hour, at the same time impresses on all the grandeur and the beauty of that Divine intelligence, which, while scanning the multitudes of habitable worlds that are but as the sand upon the margin of the infinite, makes each particle of each [illegible] with gorgeous life.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INDICTMENTS FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW QUASHED.—In the Court of General Sessions on Friday, before City Judge McCUNN, the Matter of the People *ex.* JOHN DOUGLAS, THOS. WHATSON and JOHN MCFARLINE, indicted for publicly keeping intoxicating liquors on Sunday, came up again on the motion to quash the indictments. Mr. HALL appeared for the people, and said he was not prepared to argue the motion, as the ground that he had not received the points in the case from the counsel for the defendants, and which he was required, by the rules of this Court, to give with his notice of motion, and asked an adjournment until the next term, especially since he had argued the question before Recorder HOFFMAN on a demurrer to some of the same class of indictments with Mr. SILLS, counsel for the liquor-dealers.

Mr. GUSTAVUS S. BENFORD, Jr., counsel for the defendants, stated that he had, some several weeks since, served notice of motion to quash the indictments upon them, owing it is highly convenient for the service of the police in the city, for the reason that Mr. HALL's assistants have appeared in Court and asked adjournments to accommodate their chief, and also, that on the last adjournment he had consented to his argument. And in Courtesy to the gentleman, at their request, consented to let the matter stand until the 30th inst., when it was understood, both by the City Judge and the prosecution, that the motion should certainly be heard; and that the points raised by Mr. BARRY on the demurrer were entirely different to those he intended to present at this time against these indictments.

Judge MCCUNN stated that during his late absence from the City, some of these cases had been heard before the Recorder, although the subject had been presented to him some weeks since, and that he gave the to himself and the counsel for the defendants, who, to accommodate Mr. HALL, had consented to adjourn them from time to time, he certainly was disposed to hear the argument in these cases; that he had his own views about such applications, and had charged the late Grand Jury against finding them, and he was loth to hold another term of the Court, and would be called upon again to charge upon these questions.

Mr. HALL said he was quite unprepared to argue the question, for he did not know what he was to argue about.

Mr. BENFORD stated his points were very brief; that he simply claimed that the publicly keeping intoxicating liquors on Sunday was made a misdemeanor only and that the statute of 1860 had simply provided a penalty for it of $50, to be sued for by the District Attorney, and that it was not therefore indictable, and the indictments could not be sustained, and that all the cases before the Court should be quashed.

Judge MCCUNN intimated that he had always an looked upon this statute, and that these indictments were all, therefore, void.

Mr. HALL said he should not argue the question, as the same points had already been argued before this Court at the present term, and as it seemed the Court already had a very decided opinion on the subject. He would therefore consent that these indictments be quashed.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—SIMEON DRAPER sold at auction, yesterday noon, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, the cargo of the schooner *Albert*. The sale took place at the Union stores, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The cargo was assorted, of salt, coffee, raisins, oils, sugar, preserves, &c. The following are the prices for which the goods were knocked down: 300 bags salt, (701 bushels,) 60 cents per bag; 12 bags coffee, S. V., Maracaibo, 1,764 lbs., 19½ cents per pound; 1 case cigars, Schlosstopel, M. Regalia, 5,000, $25 per M; Jenny Brevas, 5,000, $22 per M; Niagara Londres, 1,000, $21 50 per M; 1 case cigars, Schlosstopel, M. Regalia, 1,400, $25 50 per M; Niagara Londres, 4,100, $21 50 per M.; 1 case cigars, Malanzas, Milan, 6,100; do. Londres, 1,000; do. Milan, 1,800; do. Londres, 5,500; do. do., 3,200; do. Milan, 4,000, $16 per M; 50 boxes Castile soap, 7,150 pounds net, 13 cents per pound; 26 boxes sugar, 2,500 pounds, or 250 each, 9½ cents per pound; 15 boxes preserved fruit, 1 dozen cans each, $3 75 per dozen; 20 boxes maraschino, 1 dozen bottles each, $2 per dozen; 12 boxes almond oil, 1 dozen each; 2 do. C., 1,000 pounds, 19 cents per pound; 60 tons salt, 2,000 per ton; on behalf of owners, 1,000 pounds, 60 do. C., 2,000 pounds, 64 cents, 64½ cents per cental; 12 boxes prunes, 270 pounds net, 8 cents per pound; 80 pounds sponge, 12 cents per pound; 7 bags coffee, 350 pounds, 19½ cents per pound; 81 bags coffee, S. S. C., 11,470 pounds, 19½ cents; 105 bags coffee, St. Barbara, 20,160 pounds, 19½ cents; 1 bag coffee, S. L. G., 153 pounds, 19½ cents; 50 boxes cotton cards, each 2 dozen, $3 per dozen; 124 boxes raisins, large, $3 50 per box; 1 box knitting needles, $2 25 per box. A case of drugs was knocked down at $411, which concluded the sale.

PRESENTATION TO JOSEPH HOXIE, ESQ.—An unexpected feature of the twenty-third anniversary of the Rutgers Female Institute, and one of touching interest, was the presentation to Judge HOXIE of a medal of the Institute, in behalf of the Trustees, and of a beautiful basket of flowers from the pupils of the school. In making this presentation, Dr. A. D. SHEPP, President of the Board of Trustees, alluded in felicitous terms to the long and laborious services which Judge HOXIE had rendered to the Institute as its Trustee, during the twenty-three years of its existence, and which had made him worthy of an honor which had previously been bestowed only upon his friend, HENRY CLAY. He also testified, in behalf of the pupils, to the love which they had all cherished for him. Judge HOXIE replied with much feeling, expressing his unabated regard for the Institution, though compelled to dissolve his official connection as Trustee; and pledged his aid, counsel or labors whenever they could be of service to the Institute. The members of the graduating class are: Misses Eliza H. Brown, Mary E. Browning, Eliza D. Freeborn, Charlotte E. Higgins, Annie M. Reid, Maria L. Knower and Josie Sulpher.

JUDGE CULVER ON THE "WAR."—The Ninth Ward Republican Association rooms, in Bleecker Building, were crowded Friday evening with a fine audience, on the occasion of an address by Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, on the "War." The Judge arraigned the rebels as criminals before his jury—the audience. He proved that the leaders of the rebellion were guilty of "unlawful assemblages," "conspiracy," "larceny," "robbery," "piracy," "mayhem," "false imprisonment," "kidnapping" and "murder," according to the technical definition of those crimes in the law books, and as the whole is greater than any of its parts, and all eleven crimes are included in the great crime of treason, he concluded that the rebel chiefs could not in justice be saved from the halter. He dissected all the pretended causes for secession, and showed that the alleged grievances of the South were just no injury at all. He demonstrated the unwavering fidelity of the Government to the rights of the South, and the patient submission of the North to the demands of the Slave Power, justifying in that light all the measures taken for the restoration of the Union, and the striking change in the policy of the General Government with regard to Slavery.

A CITIZEN SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—At a late hour Friday afternoon a serious affray occurred between one of the Policemen of the Eighteenth Precinct and a man named JOHN DUGAN. The difficulty originated over a game of billiards, at a saloon on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. When the fight grew desperate the parties, at the instigation of the proprietor of the place, transferred the scene of battle from the saloon to the side-walk in front. The Policeman, whose name is PATRICK O'TOOLE, there drew a pistol from his pocket and shot his antagonist. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, where he was examined, and pronounced to be in a critical condition. The officer was arrested, and locked up to await the result of the injuries. His shield, No. 1,943, was taken from him.

CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—Threading the labyrinthine mazes of the Ramble, promenading through the delightful Mall, strolling over the spacious lawns, lolling on grassy couches in shady groves, sailing on the picturesque lake, or gazing listlessly into the cleer waters from artistic bridges, a crowd of joyful citizens enjoyed the Central Park yesterday afternoon and evening, and listened the while to the pleasant strains of DODWORTH's music. Infantile humanity gamboled in gladsome glee on the grateful grass, and children of a larger growth disported amid a combination of enjoyments unequaled in any public park in the world. The splendid equipages and the orderly, well-dressed throng of pedestrians, denoted how dearly prized is this oasis of the Metropolis.

COMMISSION TO ADJUST MILITARY CLAIMS.—This Commission has been in session daily during the past week, commencing their session at 3 P. M. As there is considerable misapprehension prevailing in regard to the purposes of the Board, it may be well to state that they are at present passing only upon incidental claims for the subsistence and equipment of troops, which claims have not been yet paid; in consequence of some informalities. Several of these have been adjusted, but cannot yet be made public. With regard to claims of regiments or companies for lost or worn uniforms, such claims will not be taken up till July, and must in the first instance be presented to the Department at Albany.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Nicholas Martin, to the Third Precinct; Wm. H. Green, to the Fifth; Henry Bormes, to the Eighth; George C. Gifford, to the Seventh; Andrew McClintock, to the Third; Henry Reynard and John L. Carter, to the Ninth; Wm. H. Sperling, to the Thirteenth; Robert Govers, to the Forty-third; Wm. Everett, to the Forty-fourth, and George B. Hedges, to the Forty-eighth. *Resignations*—John A. Galloway, of the Sixth Precinct; Martin Reder, of the Tenth; Alex. Mellmargy, of the Eleventh; Wm. O. Madden, of the Twenty-ninth; Charles F. Woodward, of the Thirty-first, and George R. Luyster, of the Forty-third.

TROY FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The labors of this Committee will be brought to a close in a few days. The amount remitted to the Mayor of Troy for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration will reach $241,000, of which $14,700 were forwarded by Mr. WILLIAMS, the Treasurer, $2,020 by Mr. DUNLAP, and $100 by Rev. ROMAIN SAYER, President of the Hudson River Railroad. The four merchants in the Corn Exchange generously subscribed over $5,000 toward the fund. Mr. WILLIAMS, the Treasurer, will present his report in a few days.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—JAMES SULLIVAN was arrested yesterday upon the charge of felonious assault, committed upon Mr. THOMAS P. SKINNER, of No. 162 First Broadway. It is alleged that late on Friday night, SULLIVAN quietly attacked the complainant, and [illegible] and [illegible] the service of the police in the city, for the reason that Mr. BERRY's assistants have appeared in Court and asked adjournments to accommodate their Chief, and also, that on the last adjournment he had consented to his argument. And in Courtesy to the gentleman, at their request, consented to let the matter stand until the 30th inst., when it was understood, both by the City Judge and the prosecution, that the motion should certainly be heard; and that the points raised by Mr. BARRY on the demurrer were entirely different to those he intended to present at this time against these indictments.

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Mr. HALL said he should not argue the question, as the same points had already been argued before this Court at the present term, and as it seemed the Court already had a very decided opinion on the subject. He would therefore consent that these indictments be quashed.

SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—SIMEON DRAPER sold at auction, yesterday noon, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners, the cargo of the schooner *Albert*. The sale took place at the Union stores, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry. The cargo was assorted, of salt, coffee, raisins, oils, sugar, preserves, &c. The following are the prices for which the goods were knocked down: 300 bags salt, (701 bushels,) 60 cents per bag; 12 bags coffee, S. V., Maracaibo, 1,764 lbs., 19½ cents per pound; 1 case cigars, Schlosstopel, M. Regalia, 5,000, $25 per M; Jenny Brevas, 5,000, $22 per M; Niagara Londres, 1,000, $21 50 per M; 1 case cigars, Schlosstopel, M. Regalia, 1,400, $25 50 per M; Niagara Londres, 4,100, $21 50 per M.; 1 case cigars, Malanzas, Milan, 6,100; do. Londres, 1,000; do. Milan, 1,800; do. Londres, 5,500; do. do., 3,200; do. Milan, 4,000, $16 per M; 50 boxes Castile soap, 7,150 pounds net, 13 cents per pound; 26 boxes sugar, 2,500 pounds, or 250 each, 9½ cents per pound; 15 boxes preserved fruit, 1 dozen cans each, $3 75 per dozen; 20 boxes maraschino, 1 dozen bottles each, $2 per dozen; 12 boxes almond oil, 1 dozen each; 2 do. C., 1,000 pounds, 19 cents per pound; 60 tons salt, 2,000 per ton; on behalf of owners, 1,000 pounds, 60 do. C., 2,000 pounds, 64 cents, 64½ cents per cental; 12 boxes prunes, 270 pounds net, 8 cents per pound; 80 pounds sponge, 12 cents per pound; 7 bags coffee, 350 pounds, 19½ cents per pound; 81 bags coffee, S. S. C., 11,470 pounds, 19½ cents; 105 bags coffee, St. Barbara, 20,160 pounds, 19½ cents; 1 bag coffee, S. L. G., 153 pounds, 19½ cents; 50 boxes cotton cards, each 2 dozen, $3 per dozen; 124 boxes raisins, large, $3 50 per box; 1 box knitting needles, $2 25 per box. A case of drugs was knocked down at $411, which concluded the sale.

PRESENTATION TO JOSEPH HOXIE, ESQ.—An unexpected feature of the twenty-third anniversary of the Rutgers Female Institute, and one of touching interest, was the presentation to Judge HOXIE of a medal of the Institute, in behalf of the Trustees, and of a beautiful basket of flowers from the pupils of the school. In making this presentation, Dr. A. D. SHEPP, President of the Board of Trustees, alluded in felicitous terms to the long and laborious services which Judge HOXIE had rendered to the Institute as its Trustee, during the twenty-three years of its existence, and which had made him worthy of an honor which had previously been bestowed only upon his friend, HENRY CLAY. He also testified, in behalf of the pupils, to the love which they had all cherished for him. Judge HOXIE replied with much feeling, expressing his unabated regard for the Institution, though compelled to dissolve his official connection as Trustee; and pledged his aid, counsel or labors whenever they could be of service to the Institute. The members of the graduating class are: Misses Eliza H. Brown, Mary E. Browning, Eliza D. Freeborn, Charlotte E. Higgins, Annie M. Reid, Maria L. Knower and Josie Sulpher.

JUDGE CULVER ON THE "WAR."—The Ninth Ward Republican Association rooms, in Bleecker Building, were crowded Friday evening with a fine audience, on the occasion of an address by Hon. E. D. CULVER, of Brooklyn, on the "War." The Judge arraigned the rebels as criminals before his jury—the audience. He proved that the leaders of the rebellion were guilty of "unlawful assemblages," "conspiracy," "larceny," "robbery," "piracy," "mayhem," "false imprisonment," "kidnapping" and "murder," according to the technical definition of those crimes in the law books, and as the whole is greater than any of its parts, and all eleven crimes are included in the great crime of treason, he concluded that the rebel chiefs could not in justice be saved from the halter. He dissected all the pretended causes for secession, and showed that the alleged grievances of the South were just no injury at all. He demonstrated the unwavering fidelity of the Government to the rights of the South, and the patient submission of the North to the demands of the Slave Power, justifying in that light all the measures taken for the restoration of the Union, and the striking change in the policy of the General Government with regard to Slavery.

A CITIZEN SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.—At a late hour Friday afternoon a serious affray occurred between one of the Policemen of the Eighteenth Precinct and a man named JOHN DUGAN. The difficulty originated over a game of billiards, at a saloon on the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue. When the fight grew desperate the parties, at the instigation of the proprietor of the place, transferred the scene of battle from the saloon to the side-walk in front. The Policeman, whose name is PATRICK O'TOOLE, there drew a pistol from his pocket and shot his antagonist. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital, where he was examined, and pronounced to be in a critical condition. The officer was arrested, and locked up to await the result of the injuries. His shield, No. 1,943, was taken from him.

C

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session yesterday, the House being adjourned over from Friday until Monday. Several petitions for a General Bankrupt Law were presented. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the aid of League Island, near Philadelphia. A bill opening Fort-Gibson to settlement. A bill establishing certain post-roads, and establishing a bridge to be constructed across the Ohio River at Bonbonville, was debated at considerable length, and was finally recommitted to the Post-office Committee. The Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate to-morrow the report of Maj. Jeserun Hoxe and Bevier Dale Owen on the subject of ordnance. Resolutions of the Confederate Hill was passed until Monday. The House bill, prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding offices

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The Secretary of War has issued a bulletin giving effect to the law recently passed by Congress granting a premium for enlisted men, regular or volunteer, and one month's pay in advance to each recruit.

The evidences of failing spirit and breaking energies are thickening from all parts of the pseudo Confederacy. Their army, long kept in the duty, as regards the failure of the campaign in the Gouldsworth, is at last apprised of the fact, and rejects the failure of the campaign. A bill opening Fort-Gibson to settlement. A bill establishing certain post-roads, and establishing a bridge to be constructed across the Ohio River at Bonbonville, was debated at considerable length, and was finally recommitted to the Post-office Committee. The Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate to-morrow the report of Maj. Jeserun Hoxe and Bevier Dale Owen on the subject of ordnance. Resolutions of the Confederate Hill was passed until Monday. The House bill, prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding offices

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...Georgian told me that he had taken up arms because he was told and believed that we were coming to kill his children, ravish their women, free their negroes and put them on perfect equality with whites. But that from the moment he fell on the battle-field, (where two Massachusetts men, instead of bayoneting him, as he expected, tended him like brothers,) down to the present moment, he had seen and learned his great mistake. "They would tell me, coward at home, Sir," said the brave fellow, "if they heard me talk like this; but as God is my witness," (and he held up his trembling hand,) "what I tell you is true; and if all our boys only knew what I know, they wouldn't fire another shot." This man has also got his leg cut off at the thigh.

These are but specimens of what I hear throughout the whole hospital, and I have yet to meet the *few* rebel exiles who *speak differently*. Mr. RANDALL (the guardian angel of this establishment, and of whom I shall write more fully presently,) was with me through all these interviews, which, I can free to confess, troubled heavily upon one's sensibilities. This gentleman never took me to see his "sons," as he called them, a beautiful, dark-haired youth of North Carolina, of some 15 years of age, severely wounded. The tenderness which Mr. RANDALL's presence kindled, wherever he moved through the hospital, here showed to culminate. He bent down to the youth, kissed him as he would have kissed his own son, while the youth flung his arms joyously around Mr. RANDALL's neck, played with his hair and called him "Father." It was more than manhood could withstand, and I left them abruptly. But this is not Mr. RANDALL's only "son" here; other noble youths receive an equal share of his paternal attentions, and have paid him, with welcoming eyes, that they could not have received more kindness and care in the bosom of their own families.

And here let me openly proclaim to the world, even at the risk of wounding his sensibilities, the name of CLEMENT B. RANDALL, Esq., of Philadelphia, one of the noblest and most generous-hearted men who ever drew his breath of life. I do so because it is well, not only for our national character, but for the cause of humanity itself, to know that such men belong to and command influence among our people. Mr. RANDALL is a worthy citizen of Philadelphia, belonging to and acknowledging no party-political predilections, who has been here, for months past, devoting his time, energies, private fortune, and even health to the one sole effort of doing good to his fellow-men. At early morn and in the silent hours of midnight, he is to be found roaming through the hospitals, supplying, out of his own means, the minutest wants of the patients, holding their burning temples, breathing words of consolation into their ears, communicating important intelligence to their bereaved and suffering families, and doing all that humanity can suggest to alleviate the pain of the poor victims of war, whether friends or foes. He is necessarily respected by everybody who comes in contact with him; the patients regard him with a love almost amounting to adoration, and, more important than all, the authorities, seeing the vast amount of good he is performing, give the fullest latitude to his noble exertions.

At this one hospital alone he must, during the past few months, have laid in five or six thousand dollars worth of stores, not only for the necessities but even luxuries of the sick and wounded soldiers. What an example for our men of wealth! How vastly does this soar above that selfish generosity which, grappling fast to the good things of life during one's existence, tries to purchase the posthumous name of liberality, by the ostentatious donation of a few thousands to some nominally benevolent institution, after death!

I set out to tell you of the triumphs we are achieving over the *prejudices* of the rebels, and there they are. Each man and boy in that hospital has his own history, and each history is a romance. They write home to their friends—they tell them that we are not vandals and cut-throats, but good Samaritans and brothers. The friends at home spread the intelligence far and wide—mothers no longer tremble for their darling sons in our power—sisters and wives cease to grieve over the fate of their absent loved ones, and gradually but surely the truth is coming home to them that they are the victims of the most gigantic fraud that ever was foisted upon an impulsive but generous people.

Nor does the triumph end here; the lessons taught in these hospitals are heaping coals of fire upon the heads of the rebel leaders, and those among them who yet retain one spark of manhood cannot but be beneficially affected by what is to be witnessed here and elsewhere.

A day or two ago it was my pleasure to become acquainted with a very distinguished Southern gentleman, on his return to Richmond under a flag of truce. Deeply impressed as I was with the scenes I had witnessed in the hospital, I thought it might be productive of good if this gentleman could only see and hear what I had, and made it my business to bring him in contact with Mr. RANDALL. I was not with them when they visited the hospital together, but I know that when that stranger went through the wards—unvisited alone with his own people, and heard from pallid lips the story of their own experience among us, he was visibly affected. As we afterwards went up the James River together, and he was charming me by his very instructive and polished conversation, that gentleman went far enough to say that he could not thank me sufficiently for having brought him in contact with Mr. RANDALL. God grant it may have been, in any way, instrumental toward establishing that mutual respect and appreciation, without which all the slaughter on our battle-fields may prove but bloody and barren victories! NEMO.

A Visit to the Hospital—Talks with the Wounded—A New Hospital Building—The Charlestonians Alarmed.

OLD POINT, Tuesday, June 17, 1862.

I went this morning, with Mr. RANDALL, to visit the hospitals of Mill Creek and Chesapeake, about two miles from the Hygeia Hotel, in the direction of Hampton. We were accompanied by Capt. BAILEY, of the Thirteenth, and Capt. LEE, of the Fifth North Carolina Regiments—both on parole. The former is badly wounded in the arm. The object of paroling these visits is to enable the Southerners to see as much as possible of the kindness and attention which their wounded and sick receive at our hands—and most assuredly the stories they bear from the lips of their own men are of a nature to soften the hearts and remove the prejudices of the fiercest Secessionist. As far as I have seen, I am quite sure that this is the effect produced.

While conversing with one of many wounded Confederates, I chanced to have an interview with Capt. W. J. PEEBLES, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. He had had one of his legs amputated, through a wound received at Fair Oaks, and the operation, which was performed before he was brought to the hospital, was so wretchedly done, that Dr. HALL, the surgeon of the ward, told me he had serious fears of his recovery. This Capt. PEEBLES is a fine specimen of a gentleman, and, while cheerfully acknowledging the uniform kindness of treatment he has ever received at our hands, mentioned one single exception, which is no outrageous that I am bound to give it just as he related it to me.

He assured me (very reluctantly, for information I had got elsewhere induced me to draw it from him) that, when he received his wound a Dr. BYRAM, representing himself to be a member of our Congress, amputated his leg, and in doing so was very rough in his treatment, saying: "Although I have to do for you what I can, *my duty should be rather to hang you up to the first tree.*" He said this was the substance of the remark, though couched in grosser language than he wished to tell me. Capt. PEEBLES moreover declared that when his Colonel came up and implored to see him, as a friend and fellow-soldier, the said Physician ordered a sentinel roughly to "turn that man out." I give the story just as it came to me, with apparently the most perfect sincerity.

Both the Mill Creek and Chesapeake Hospitals are excellently managed. The former is a large frame shed, long and wide enough to contain some 250 beds; extremely clean and well ventilated throughout. It is under the care of Dr. HOWE. The Chesapeake is a large stucco building, with a Doric colonnade occupying the whole front, and was formerly the "Chesapeake Female College." It is delightfully situated, ...

...Secessionists have not the hospitals in Norfolk left very well provisioned.

It is proposed immediately to break up the Hygeia Hospital, which will return at once to its former character as a hotel. In spite of every care the wards and bed linen—were found ill-ventilated and unhealthy, and the patients have already derived much benefit from the change to more roomy and airy quarters. A splendid hospital is, however, about to be built in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake Hospital. It is to be upon a very grand scale, and the best known European model. Two hundred carpenters are expected this evening to rush through the work.

Old Point was put in a fuller yesterday, through a strange report of the Secessionists having made a descent upon Suffolk. It turned out, however, to be the largest kind of a *canard*.

A private letter here, dated from Charleston, says that the Charlestonians are getting away from the city as fast as they can, as they don't intend—says the writer, a lady—to stay there and run the risk of having a "wretch over them like BUTLER." Another private letter from Secessia says that a large number of troops have just passed through Petersburgh, and that more are coming.

The place seems flooded to-day with refugees from Norfolk. The ladies poured in so fast to the Chesapeake Hospital, while we were there, that one of the nurses told me that she fancied they wanted to take possession.

A party of these female sympathizers from Secessia are said to have behaved very rudely at the Hygeia Hospital recently, making the most insulting remarks, in spite of the manifest kindness and attention to our prisoners everywhere observable. I confess, however, that nothing but ladylike deportment, on the part of the Southern daughters, have hitherto attracted my notice; and I therefore come to the conclusion that their sweets and bitters in Secessia, as well as everywhere else. One thing is certain, that every Southern gentleman with whom I have conversed, condemns this officious vulgarity, on the part of some Southern women, quite as much as we do.

DIED AT THE HYGIENIC HOSPITAL.

June 14.—Wm. P. Simonton, Co. H, 6th S. C.; Wm. Baxter, Co. G, 5th N. C.

June 15.—John D. Sinnet, Co. A, 47th Va.; Walter Greff, Co. G, 10th Penn.; Abraham Ingram, Co. F, 3d Ala.

June 16.—J. G. Jones, Co. E, 24 Va.

DIED AT CHESAPEAKE HOSPITAL.

June 14.—Alvin S. Warren, Co. E, 16th Miss.; W. W. Walker, Co. C, 7th Tenn.; Milton Sulley, Co. K, 104th Penn.

June 15.—Hiram Dufant, Co. C, 11th Miss.

June 16.—Henry Wilson, Co. H, 53d Penn.

June 17.—Philip Holland, Co. H, 72d N. Y.; J. Conner, Co. M, 16th N. C.

June 18.—E. F. Everett, Co. C, 38th Ga.

NEMO.

COM. PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 21.

A special dispatch to the *Post*, dated Memphis, 19th, says:

"A report which is probably reliable has reached here, to the effect that a part of Com. PORTER's fleet is now on its way to Vicksburgh. They were at New-Orleans on the 8th inst."

A rebel who has been orderly to Gen. PRICE, and who was captured within our lines, says that Gen. BEAUREGARD started for Richmond immediately after the battle of Chickahominy. Gen. PRICE had also gone to Richmond, to tender his resignation. Gen. BRAGG was in command of the Army of the West.

The Death of Col. Elliott.

CAIRO, Saturday, June 21.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. CHAS. ELLETT died at this place this morning at 4 o'clock, while on his way to my house at New-Albany to recover his health to enable him to rejoin his fleet. The command will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. ALFRED ELLETT, a good officer. The fleet started south from Memphis on the 19th.

(Signed) JAMES BROOKS,
Quartermaster U. S. Ram Fleet.

PERSONAL.

—The Colt's Arms Manufacturing Company have just completed a pair of pistols of Colt's patent ordered by the President as a present on his private account to the King of Denmark. They are of the style called the "old model improved," the barrels eight inches long and the stock of the richest black walnut, elegantly carved in relief. All the iron and steel is completely covered with gold inlaid in beautiful arabesques, with representations of the mechanic arts, agriculture and commerce elegantly designed and executed. The gold used in these fixtures alone cost over $100. The trimmings to the pistons are of solid silver, also elaborately engraved, and on a shield inserted in the handle is an inscription: "From the President of the United States to the King of Denmark." The weapons are contained in a rosewood case heavily trimmed with silver. The case contains also a number of cartridges, a bullet mould and the necessary appendages, all of the richest description. The whole cost of this beautiful present is not far from $900.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives currency to the following story, and defends Gen. McClellan's action in the premises, on the ground that Gov. Sprague was not a member of Gen. McClellan's Staff. It says: "During the recent battle at Williamsburgh, Gov. Sprague was on the field in an independent capacity, having no command and attached to no staff. His lively interest, however, for the result of the battle, prompted him to exert those military powers nature seems to have endowed him with. Seeing the position the front was in, and realizing with a quick perception that forces should come up from the rear to sustain the hard-pressed ranks in front, he hastened at top speed to the headquarters of Gen. Sumner and begged of him to send up a portion of his command. Gen. Sumner's reply was: 'I am ordered by Gen. McClellan to hold this spot, and can not move.' Gov. Sprague, putting his horse into a full gallop, rushed up to the headquarters of Gen. McClellan, and reported in substance to that officer what he had said to Gen. Sumner, and he was met with the reply, 'Sir, I can receive no information from you.'"

—Dr. Hunt, of the Buffalo *Express*, who has charge of one of the Hospitals at Fortress Monroe, says in a recent letter:

"I have the very best authority for stating that 'highly respectable' families in Norfolk, live upon the prostitution of their female slaves. The not fair but very frail mulattos and quadroons of Norfolk have been colonized by themselves and put under strict guard. This step has stopped the regular income of some aristocratic families in Norfolk, and the lady owners are begging for the release of their servants. They had better starve than live thus upon the wages of infamy. Quite recently two of these fair daughters of the South stopped on the crosswalk, purposely to compel a carriage containing two Northern officers to turn out for them. Such sneaking insults are common. The whole population is rebel. The talk about Union sentiment—what little talk there is—is mostly humbug."

—A singular story is told of one of Col. Mulligan's brave Irish boys, who visited Wheeling while the regiment was detained near that place by the late railroad accident. Passing through the streets, he was accosted by an Irish woman, leading a little boy. He recognized in her the old lover whom he had "skedaddled" from in New-York, and who introduced to him the little boy as his own "darling son." He started off at the double-quick, but she caught him by the coat-tail, and detained him till she pulled out a ten-dollar Treasury note, when she suffered him to depart. She tried to look him up afterward, but he could not be found.

—Bishop Williams of Connecticut, has during the past year, visited 109 churches, averaging more than two every Sunday. He has preached 160 sermons, which is more than three every week, and has besides, made 74 public addresses of different kinds, and confirmed 794 persons.

—Mr. Miller, of Wales, Mass., who was ridden on a rail several weeks ago by some of the citizens who were exasperated at his free expression of secession sentiments, has recovered $475 damages from one of the parties who indulged in this innocent amusement.

—Commodore Foote, writing from Cleveland, Ohio, to a friend in Washington, takes occasion to express his sincere gratification with the movement of Senator Grimes to abolish the spirit ration from the naval service. He declares the Senator to be a great benefactor to the service.

—Gen. Pettigrew, captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, has been taken to Fort Delaware. While in Baltimore he staid at the house of Mr. George H. Williams.

—Rev. E. P. Scott and wife sailed from Boston for their field of missionary labor in Assam, Asia, on Thursday last. They go out under the auspices of the Baptist Union.

—The Captain of the prize schooner *Dixie*, who was taken to Philadelphia for examination in a prize case and was afterward discharged from custody, has been rearrested and is now in Fort Lafayette.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

An Order from the War Department Relating to Recruiting.

THE GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Gen. Pope Expected in Washington.

THE CASE OF GENERAL BIRNEY.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 21, 1862.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces:

It is *ordered* that a premium of $2 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, and every soldier who heretofore enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

A dull week closes with stirring news from the West. The brilliant achievement on White River is hailed with much satisfaction. It adds to the high reputation heretofore won by Flag-officer DAVIS, and makes Col. FITCH a name among the heroes of the war.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Some anxiety is manifested to hear from the Valley of the Shenandoah.

GEN. POPE EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON.

Maj.-Gen. POPE, the great rebel catcher of the West, is expected here in a few days, in response to the invitation of the Government. All manner of rumors are circulating in reference to his future field of operations, and it is generally believed that he is to be assigned to duty in Virginia. Representative HORTON, of Ohio, the father-in-law of Gen. POPE, started from Washington this morning, to meet him on his way hither.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

A dispatch from Gen. McDOWELL's Chief of Staff, received to-day states that the General was severely bruised by the falling of his horse on Wednesday, but is now much better, and expected to be well in a few days.

LENIENCY TO THE REBELS.

From all quarters complaints of undue leniency to the rebels are heard. The question is attracting more general attention than at any time since the war began. Unionists, far and near, implore the Government to be more prompt and determined in their protection, and less gentle in its dealings with traitors than it has hitherto been. It is asserted that during the two weeks Gen. McDOWELL occupied Falmouth, without extending his pickets to Fredericksburgh across the river, the Confederate guerrillas entered that place by night and took off a number of the leading Union citizens.

The delegation of Unionists from Fredericksburgh and vicinity had an interview with Secretary STANTON this morning, and will meet the Committee on the Conduct of the War on Monday morning.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois Republicans in the city are in great glee over the news of the defeat of the new Constitution proposed for that State. The President received a dispatch this evening, stating the majority against the Constitution to be ten thousand, and this without the soldiers' vote, the troops from Illinois being considered by the framers of the Constitution too largely Republican to venture the taking of their ballots.

THE CASE OF GEN. BIRNEY.

A dispatch from the Peninsula states that the Court convened to inquire into the charges against Gen. BIRNEY, terminated its session after hearing the testimony of Gen. KEARNEY in his favor, it being considered unnecessary to prosecute the inquiry further. Gen. BIRNEY will, no doubt, be immediately restored to his command.

NEW-YORK CLAIMS.

Commissary-General WELCH, of New-York, deputized by Gov. MORGAN to adjust with the Government certain claims relating to the clothing of the regiments first sent from that State, and the recently-enlisted three months' men, having satisfactorily arranged the matter, has gone to Fortress Monroe. He will visit the New-York regiments there, and at Norfolk and Suffolk, and then proceed to McCLELLAN's army, to look after the New-York regiments there.

COL. KANE RECOVERING.

Col. THOS. L. KANE, of the Bucktail Rifles, wounded at Cross Keys, is rapidly recovering. The ball has been extracted from his leg, and the bone is uninjured. Col. KANE is very anxious to be exchanged, and will return to his regiment at the earliest possible moment.

EXPELLED.

The Government employe, to whose secession daughters reference was made a few days since, has been expelled the Department. There are others drawing public pay who should share the same fate.

NATIONAL TROOPS CAPTURED BY GEN. LOVELL.

In reference to the battle at Baton Rouge, which was announced some six or eight days ago, it is said that the War Department has received the news that the 1,500 men sent by Gen. BUTLER to occupy that city, had been surprised by Gen. LOVELL and made prisoners.

EXPLANATION GIVEN BY THE NETHERLAND AMBASSADOR.

The Netherland Ambassador at Washington says that he has not demanded the removal of Gen. BUTLER, as stated by a paper of this city, but that as the case stood between the General and the Netherland Consul, Mr. COURTAIN, it required that one of them be removed—Mr. COURTAIN, if he was in fault; Mr. BUTLER, if he could not prove his charges. Mr. VAN LIMBURG takes the ground that it is not in his Consul in New-Orleans to prove his innocence, but for the National Government to furnish the evidences of his guilt. As these evidences have not been brought forward, the Netherland Ambassador demands that the $600,000 be restored. Mr. SEWARD's reply was that he would not do so until Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who is gone to New-Orleans for the purpose of inquiring into the matter, had made his report.

CONTRABAND CARGOES.

Last night the War Department's Detective officer, Col. BAKER, caused the seizure of the schooners *Wild Ranger*, Capt. CRAWFORD, and *Victory*, Capt. PERRY, the former in Occoquan Bay. Their cargoes were principally of whisky, contraband, and their destination was for the army at Fredericksburgh. They cleared from this port, and are alleged to have been thus improperly loaded by Washington merchants.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Rev. D. D. NEWMAN, formerly Superintendent of the Reform School at Chicago, has been appointed, by Gen. WADSWORTH, General Superintendent of the Fugitive Blacks in this city.

ARRIVALS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Yankee, *Piedmontese*, surveying-schooner OAK, ...

...and the navy-yard, all parties of the Navy-yard claim possession, and a number of persons are on the Navy-yard wharf, but most of the guard of Lieutenant ...

...Gunboat Fleet.

The new gunboat *Pook Turtle* has taken on her armament, and now only awaits her complement of seamen, preparatory to sailing into active service. A new feature in this boat is a rudder at each end, she being thereby enabled to move with facility either end foremost.

GEN. VAN WYCK.

Private advices from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac represent that Col. VAN WYCK, of New-York, is recovering from the injury he received in the leg during the recent battle. His sword was struck by a 6-inch shell and considerably bent, forming an angle at the point of contact. The weapon, acting as a shield, doubtless saved his leg from fracture.

SALES AND SHAMS.

The dispatch in Friday's TIMES recalling the proposed donation to GALES & SEATON was misunderstood. $130,000 is the sum they received from the Government last Winter, for the *American State Papers*. Their present demand is for about $60,000, for copies of the *Annals of Congress* ordered by resolution of the House the other day, which resolution was afterward rescinded.

HAVING A GOOD TIME.

One evening last week the slumber of the orderly, law-abiding people of Georgetown was disturbed by what many supposed to be a row among soldiers and whisky, but what, upon investigation, proved to be the farewell "glorious" of a pic-nic party among the self-constituted upper-ten of the town, who had been spending the day in the woods. On their return they stopped the omnibus in front of the guard-house, and made night hideous with three cheers for JEFFERSON DAVIS, and three times three for secession, right in the face of Union soldiers who have offered their lives to put down treason.

LECTURED.

Yesterday the women who were arrested for making signals to the Confederate prisoners in the old Capitol Prison received an appropriate lecture, and were released from the custody of the Provost-Marshal. One gave her name as Mrs. TODD, and claimed a residence of twelve years in Washington, though she is originally from Richmond, Virginia. The other says her name is KATE PENDLETON, and hails from Troy, N. Y.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following orders and appointments were issued from the Navy Department yesterday: Lieut. WM. GAMBLE ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Yankee*; Assistant-Paymaster MANNAN HARRIS ordered to take passage in the United States steamer *Connecticut*, to report to Commodore PENNOCK, for duty on the mortar flotilla; SAMUEL P. MASON appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the bark *Fernandina*, at Port Royal; and WM. A. SMITH appointed Acting Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the gunboat *Seneca*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate to-day confirmed EDWARD MCDANIELL, of New-York, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EXPIRING GLORIES OF WASHINGTON—CONGRESS TO BE CANONIZED IN HISTORY—MEANING OF LORD LYONS' ABSENCE—MENDING OUR WAYS—THE WAR OF CANVAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The City of Washington is beginning to lose the interest that during the past twelve months has absorbed so much the attention of the country. The lobbies of the hotels are no longer crowded with the eager multitudes of strangers that were daily coming and going. Flattering bands of musicians no longer perambulate the streets by night, offering serenades to distinguished politicians, and provoking "*non speeches*" in response, for publication and consumption in distant districts. Pennsylvania-avenue no longer is animate with the endless processions of soldiers going into camp, or leaving camp for a campaign on the perilous fields across the Potomac.

All is *quiet* and still; and but for the mounted guards that watch at street-crossings, and are never seen doing anything but relieving other guards and being relieved in turn, no sign of the recent "pomp and circumstance of war" in our midst would be visible. Congress itself begins to wear the appearance of inaction. The people are losing sight of its [illegible]. It would be a safe bet that not one person in ten of those in Washington could tell on demand what either branch of Congress was doing to-day, or yesterday, or on any day during the past month. Doubtless they discuss something every day, and it is either the Tax bill or the Confiscation bill, or a bill to abolish the fees of Marshal LAMON, or a resolution demanding of what authority Gen. McCLELLAN has done or has not done certain things—or it is something else, of more or less importance. But the people "do not see it," or, if they do, they are tired looking at it. Congress is emphatically superannuated, and lags as the superfluous veteran of the great dramatist, on the stage. Your genuine politician can endure anything but popular neglect, and I am not surprised to find a sudden change in the opinions of members of Congress in regard to an adjournment. The belief is general that an adjournment will take place by the middle of July at furthest—not a recess, as was lately talked of. The pretence that after having passed all needful laws, it was necessary for Congress to remain here lest Mr. LINCOLN's Administration should not have nerve and honesty enough to carry them out, was too insulting to be upheld by any but the smallest number in Congress; and they, for policy sake, have found it wise to yield and go for an adjournment. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that, taking all things into consideration, the present Congress will stand much fairer before the country than any one would have prophesied five months ago. Save for the months of January and February, when two-thirds of them seemed taken with an absolute phrensy in regard to "army movements," and wished to remove every General who had the slightest claim to professional ability, and put spasmodic politicians in command of our armies, the members have been comparatively moderate and harmless. If they do nothing foolish twixt this and the day of their adjournment, I shall be ready, for one, to make this cheerful record of them: "They filled the most important position of any body of law-makers in modern times, and by wisely supporting the policy of a patriotic President have vindicated their own claims to an equal glory with him, in the historic page that shall make his name immortal."

Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN have withdrawn from the White House, and will spend the Summer months at the naval Presidential retreat near this city. Lord LYONS has departed for Europe, and will perhaps not return before September. His absence means a vast deal politically, although I had many correspondents writing vehemently that there is "nothing in it," as if to save the country from a panic. It means more than his celebrated dispatch in the *Trent* case, and the meaning is this: that our relations with England are so entirely amicable—so perfectly free from complications present or possible, that the English Minister finds nothing in American affairs to demand his attention or desire to resume his service; and therefore he seizes the opportunity to leave his post for a holiday Summer in England. And as England and France are one, in American affairs, his return home means complete amity with France as well as with England. Who shall underrate the importance of Lord LYONS' leave of absence in this view of the matter?

Other Foreign Ministers will be seeking the cool Northern cities shortly, and then indeed will Washington be left to its own ways—and have time to improve them. And this, you are perhaps aware, we are doing. Do you remember, reader, the splendid ostentatious that used to run from the "Navy-yard to Georgetown," sweeping along the great length of "the Avenue," and affording cash cap, rapid and delightful transit to the wearied traveler over the "magnificent distances" of Washington? Do you remember how clean they were, how wide, how roomy, how cheerful your companions, how frequent the trips, never making it tedious to wait for one to come by? And do you remember also the gorgeous backs, particularly those for eight unchained up in front of Willard's, the National, and ...

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.

Several petitions for a general bankrupt law were presented.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, on the Delaware River.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a bill opening Post-offices in the insurrectionary districts. Passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the House bill to establish certain post roads. The bill authorizes a bridge with a draw of 200 feet to be constructed across the Ohio River at Steubenville.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) opposed the bill at length, as obstructing the navigation of one of the greatest rivers of the earth and affecting the vital interests of the people of his State.

Mr. WADE advocated the bill and called memorials to be read from the Board of Trade and merchants of Pittsburgh in favor of it, and also from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia.

Mr. COWAN said he had also received letters from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh favoring the bridge, but they were mostly from railroad men. He caused a letter to be read from the President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, saying that he was opposed to the bill on examining it. He (COWAN) was opposed to obstructing this great highway, though he was in favor of a bridge; but he wanted it built so as not to interfere with trade on the Ohio River. But this bill did not only permit the construction of a bridge at Steubenville, but gave corporations the right to build bridges anywhere on the Ohio, at Cairo, or Cincinnati, for instance.

After a lengthy discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Post-offices.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate immediately so much of the report of Hon. JOSEPH HOLT and Reuben Davis Owen on the subject of ordnance as relates to the gun contract of BROOKER. Passed.

[The information was subsequently received from the Secretary of War.]

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he would not call up the Confiscation bill till Monday, although coming up to-day as unfinished business of yesterday. It was accordingly postponed.

The House bill prescribing the oath for all persons hereafter holding office under the United States was taken up.

An amendment was offered so as to except all persons for whom the Constitution guarantees the Executive of such, such as the President of the United States, &c.

Pending a vote, it being understood there was no further business to come before the Senate, it went into Executive session.

Adjourned.

Movements of Gen. Pope.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 21.

Maj.-Gen. POPE and a portion of his Staff left for Washington on the evening train.

The North American Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, June 21.

The steamship *North American* sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool. She takes out 70 cabin and 70 steerage passengers.

Launch.

LAUNCH.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. WEBSTER'S launched from his ship-yard, foot of Houston-street, East River, a splendid steamship called the Eagle, owned by Messrs. STEVENS, TILLSON & Co., and intended to run in their New-York and Havana line. She is built of the best materials, live oak, white oak, and locust-bolt. The following are the dimensions: 240 feet long, 36 feet beam, 21½ feet depth of hold, and 1,600 tons burden. She will have a single beam engine, cylinder 75 inches, and 12 feet stroke.

ROBBERY IN A SALOON—AN EDITOR THE VICTIM.—Last evening a down-east editor was robbed of the sum of $100 in gold, by a woman employed as a waiter at the Concert Saloon known by the name of "The Galeties," in Broadway. The name of the victim was given as JAMES C. WHEELER. The woman was arrested and locked up for examination. The money was not recovered.

—Ex-President VAN BUREN, (now eighty years old,) is suffering from a dangerous affection of the throat or bronchial organs.

Zephyr Marine Undergarments,
FOR HOT WEATHER,
Originally introduced by us twenty years since.
A great variety of genuine goods at
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 60 Bowery, and
No. 128 Ha-av., corner of 126-st.

Warren's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 37 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

SQUARMAN—CHIPMAN.—On Thursday, June 19, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, JOHN SQUARMAN to MARGARET V., daughter of Caleb Chipman, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—Near Fair Oaks, Va., June 20, WM. ANDERSON, of Company K, Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., eldest son of R. and Jemima Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Willett-st. M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock this afternoon; also those members of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M. are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 27 Scarlet-st., at 2 o'clock.

HIGGINS.—In this City, on Saturday, June 21, HENRY HIGGINS, third son of John and Mary Tevan Higgins, aged 11 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 61 West 16th-st., at 10 o'clock this day (Monday), where the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McMANUS.—CAPT. MICHAEL MCMANUS, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. Vols., who was killed at the late battle at Hanover Court-House.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 126 Mott-st., near Canal-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. His brother officers, who may be in the City, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend. The interment will take place at Calvary Cemetery.

OLLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, June 19, of marasmus, CHARLES EDGAR OLLEY, only son of George and Sarah E. Olley, aged 11 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of his parents, No. 253 West 26th-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PALMER.—Killed, instantly, in action, at the head of his men, at Fair Oaks, Va., on Sunday, June 15, Lieut. JOSEPH LANCASTER PALMER, Jr., Adjt.-Camp to Gen. Sickles, and acting Assistant Adjutant-General, only child of Joseph L. and Margaret Maritta Palmer, of this City.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of Col. Fenimore W. Cooper, No. 149 West 36th-st., between the 6th and 7th ave., on Sunday, June 22, at 2 P. M., and the remains will be taken thence to Trinity Cemetery by Dr...

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, HODY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, SIXTH GRAND SCHEME.—June 20, 1862.
31, 10, 3, 44, 51, 4, 50, 1, 63, 74, 23, 45, 8.

KENTUCKY, GRAND SCHEME.—June 20, 1862.
4, 11, 62, 41, 26, 61, 17, 30, 60, 51, 8, 71, 69.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 26.—June 21, 1862.
63, 64, 55, 45, 43, 53, 30, 54, 42, 34, 69, 70, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES of $1,000 and $500 are drawn every week in the Royal Havana Lottery. Information furnished and tickets sold by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEABOT'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and healing Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the delicate parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF REED RUBBER,
Is recommended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order, is the most convenient and PATIENTS' FRIEND. RELIEF for the WORST CASES in EASY, coming NO FAIR by the terribly painful process of scraping, cutting, &c. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE. It effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts no soil to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND SHUNNED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, without observation.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be almost in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEABOT'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION REDUCED, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its strength the most OBSTINATE DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. PEABOT, Sole Agent,
No. 28 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 29 CHAMBERS-ST.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the U. S. Marshal, under the direction of the U. S. Prize Commissioners, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
The cargo of the *Henry Lewis*, consisting of
921 bbls. Molasses.
855 bbls. Molasses.
31 bbls. Sugar.
1 bbl. Sugar.
73 cases Glass.
2 cases Clothing.
3 cases Linseed Oil.
Also, the cargo of the *James*, consisting of
75 bbls. Rosin.
102 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
283 Chairs.
1 lot Copper Sheets and Pots.
E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, U. S. Prize Commissioners.

BUTLER'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS FOR ...
BUTLER'S NEW GAS OIL BURNER.
BUTLER'S NEW GAS OIL BURNER.
BUTLER'S NEW GAS OIL BURNER.

Death of Edward Claudius Herrick, formerly Librarian and recently Treasurer of Yale College.

Yale College, June 21, 1862.

Edward Claudius Herrick, formerly Librarian and recently Treasurer of Yale College, died at his residence, in New-Haven, after a brief illness, Wednesday afternoon, June 18, 1862, aged 61 years. He was the youngest child of Rev. Cyprian and Mrs. Hannah (Prescott) Hanmer, and was born in New-Haven, February 26, 1801. His father, a graduate of Yale College, in the Class of 1780, was settled as a Minister of the Congregational Church in Westerlings, and after his retirement from that office, taught for many years a large private school for young ladies, in New-Haven. His father died when young Herrick was about twenty years old, and from that time his mother made him her main counsel and support. He rewarded her confidence with a filial devotion rarely surpassed, and remaining unmarried, he kept house with her and for her until she died, about three years ago.

Although he received a good early education, and gave promise as a boy of great intellectual power, he was never a student in college, but "graduated," as he sometimes playfully remarked, "at Father Burt's school, in Derby," about thirteen years of age. Mr. Herrick early became a clerk in the somewhat famous College Book-store, of Gen. Hezekiah Howe, in New-Haven. Such a book-store as that was is not often seen in these days of public libraries and reading rooms. The proprietor was himself a man of uncommon love of books, and his own enthusiasm, and that rare volumes, new and old, resting upon his shelves, brought to his store, as a convenient literary lounge, many men of learning. The mind of young Herrick was quick to improve the opportunities that opened to him. It was then that his friendship began for Dr. James G. Percival, the geologist and poet, Prof. Kingsley, Mr. Hillhouse, Dr. Noah Webster, Prof. Gibbs and Dr. Tully are among the men NOW gone, whom he then learned to know, and to whose criticism on books and authors he in after years very frequently referred. After the death of Gen. Howe, and a short time, Mr. Herrick was a member of a bookselling firm on his own account. His varied attainments, his remarkable business capacity, his industry and his obliging disposition were already well known, and when the College Library was about to be removed to a new and spacious edifice, (in which it soon remains,) and was to be still more improved by the purchase of books from the income of a fund set apart for that purpose, Mr. Herrick was invited to become the College Librarian. No other man could destroy the past.

In 1840, by appointment of the Corporation, he assumed an new office, succeeding Mr. Josiah W. Gibbs, who was then enabled to give his whole strength to the Department of Sacred Literature, of which he was the Professor. Mr. Herrick continued Librarian for fifteen years, and the marks of his industry and learning have been constantly apparent in the accumulation and arrangement of that collection of books. During the last six years in which he held the office of Librarian, he was also Treasurer of the College, having been appointed in 1850 to succeed Mr. Willis Warren. He resigned his librarianship in 1856, but was in active service as treasurer until his death.

His services to the College were by no means limited, however, to his official duties. None of the officers were more ready than he to devote every moment, early and late, to term-time and vacation, to the institution which he loved with more than a pupil's affection. Since the death of Professor Kingsley, he has had the chief charge of the Triennial Catalogues, on the proof-sheets of which he was engaged during his very last days. He has also prepared for many years the annual obituary notices of deceased graduates of the College, and has made most valuable collections of facts and dates illustrative of the lives of the early graduates of the institution. The supervision of the property of the College, including not only the repairs and construction of college buildings, but the management of other real estate, and of late, the tedious settlement of the intricate "Ellsworth estate," have been a portion of his cares. In all this, his accuracy, his promptness, his method and his industry have awakened the admiration of everyone who knew him.

His fellow-townsmen have often called upon him for services, and there was no kind of labor which he more readily undertook than such as required public-spiritedness, pains, and public spirit, and which was wholly free from pecuniary recompense. He was a devoted guardian of the beautiful burying ground where his remains will soon lie. He was one of the Committee charged with the "abortive work of making an index to names on the Town records, one of the Committee charged with the erection of a new Town Hall, one of the Trustees of the Connecticut State Hospital, one of the Committee of the Original Proprietors of the Town of New-Haven, besides being constantly named on committees appointed for more temporary purposes. He was known as the busiest man in town, and yet no one was more accessible than he to every comer. No one was more ready to undertake new work which seemed to be important. In all this, he never consulted his own interest, but those of the College and his friends.

Yet with all these practical duties, engrossing so much of his time, he was a scholar of no mean attainments. As librarian, his knowledge of books became wide, but he knew the volumes which were under his charge not by title but by contents. Few men can say where he found so capable as he of using a library, of tracing out recondite subjects and discriminating between the chaff and wheat. His knowledge of the history of New-Haven was very great, and in respect to the college history it was unrivaled after Professor Kingsley's death. He was also well acquainted with New-England history and with general American biography. His attainments in this direction were recognized many years ago by his election as one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Connecticut Historical Society. "The study of words" was always one of his favorite pursuits, and the various editions of Webster's Dictionary have been greatly benefited by his manifold suggestions.

But the studies which he most of all preferred were those of the natural world. He distinguished himself as an entomologist many years ago, and although his writings are limited in this department, his authority is recognized by all who are conversant with his views.

In astronomy, most of all branches of knowledge, he took delight, and if the opportunities furnished him had been better he would have been a still brighter light in the department of science. But he distinguished himself as an observer of rare ability, quite assiduous and watchful. He was a constant observer of the Aurora Borealis and of the meteoric shower, the periodicity of which he did much to determine. He also bestowed much attention upon the Zodiacal Light and upon each returning comet. A very large number of articles from his pen on these various subjects are contained in the *American Journal of Science*. His name will never be forgotten as one of the most enthusiastic and faithful contributors to the advancement of science which this country has yet produced. It is worth mentioning in this connection that for twenty years not a page of the *Journal of Science* has been printed without the examination of the final proof-sheet.

In all his varied labors he was wholly forgetful of himself. His eye as curious of his fame as he was unsparing of his strength. He accumulated little property, but devoted his earnings to others. He declared no higher reward than the acknowledgment of what was true and good. Although for months past he has been warned by his associates that he was over working, he has preferred to die with the full armor on, and at last he fell a Christian soldier, sinking rapidly and peacefully to his welcome rest. More complete notices of his life will be given to the public, and the eulogy, which he would have prohibited if he could, his friends can hardly be restrained from uttering; but this hasty sketch of his life may serve for the moment to recall the bright career, which, alas! is now closed.

—Mr. B. T. Pierson, a somewhat eccentric gentleman, who, for twenty-eight years, published the *Farmer's City Directory*, died on Wednesday, June 18.

—Another of the well-known Strother family, Mr. Robert F. Strother, a native of Loudon County, Va., and Collector and United States Depositary of Chicago, under Mr. Buchanan, died in that city on Tuesday last.

Capt. Ericsson vs. Capt. Coles.

Capt. Ericsson has written the following letter to the Philadelphia *Press*:

New-York, June 12, 1862.

At the time when Capt. Coles, in 1855, prepared a *stationary cupola, or "shield,"* for floating battering, the Emperor of the French had in his possession an elaborately-finished drawing of an impregnable floating battery, made by my hands, and transmitted to His Majesty upon New-York, on the 28th of September, 1854. The most remarkable features of the Monitor were all combined in the plan alluded to. The vessel was composed of iron; its sides were inclined; its stern projected over the propeller or rudder, affording absolute protection; the deck was formed of iron plates, bomb proof, and in the centre was placed an

Municipal and Military Oaths—The Sandy Valley Thermometer—No Traitors for Tax-gatherers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

Under a new ordinance the City Police are required to take an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States, and be true and loyal citizens of the same. Big secesh sentiments are returning from Dixie, men who figured as leaders of the great "Peace" movement, to smooth the way for Bockner's invasion. They left the State with white flags, and return with white flags. Of course, we don't trust any of them. We make them at once take the oath, and give $16,000 to $20,000 bonds that they will well and truly keep the peace toward the Government of the United States. So perfectly loyal is conduct and conversation, and but go below the southern line of Kentucky during this rebellion, without permission from the military authorities.

Arrests continue in Owen, Bullitt, Jefferson and elsewhere. Secesh who tell Unionists, "It is your day now—our's will come next," are being taken in hand. Those who are leaving the State to join guerrilla bands are not likely to see their homes again. If they do return as invaders, lamp and lead will make away with them. The Big Sandy Valley is in danger from the cutpurses and footpads. Gen. Boyle may have to post more troops there. Bushwhacking may increase for some time; it will not end till every rebel engaged or concerned in it is caught, shot or hung.

There are ten "Union" candidates for jailer of this county, seven for attorney, six for clerk, and so on. All say they are sound, but several are known to talk on both sides, to be all things to all men, so as to catch everybody's vote. The candidates will soon be scrutinized and sifted by a convention. The Unionists of Muhlenburgh declare that their county judge, W. G. Jones, and county tax collectors, Ben Moore and Tom Colman, are traitors; that they will not pay taxes to traitors, and will not be governed in any way whatever by traitors.

Capt. Hiram Chase, grandson of the immortal sage of Ashland, who fought at Shiloh with a spirit worthy of his illustrious sires, died of camp fever on the 5th, and was buried here to-day with military and civic honors, in a mahogany coffin mounted with silver, decked with flowers, and wrapped in his country's flag.

Nine hundred and thirty deaths in the hospitals here from Sept. 18 to June 6. Miss Hannah Neal, of Salem, Mass., not yet in her teens, has sent here $13, the proceeds of a children's fair which she held for the benefit of our soldiers.

Capt. Jenkins, Assistant-Quartermaster, advertises for 200,000 feet timber and boards, 547,000 shingles, 70,000 feet tin, &c., for barracks to be built here. "Certificates of loyalty, signed by two or more persons known to the undersigned, must be filed with the proposals. No Secessionists or Abolitionists, or any other person disloyal or unfriendly to the Government of the United States need apply." Capt. Stanford, on the 6th, awarded to Louisville contracts for 219,000 lbs. shoulders, sides and hams, 2,100 bbls. flour, &c.; to New-Albany, 60,000 lbs. shoulders; to Cincinnati, 800,000 lbs. bread, 175,000 lbs. sugar, 109,000 lbs. coffee, &c.

Col. Harney, of the *Democrat*, says: Such a reign as Buchanan's comes not a second time in one century. The Southern people will never again trust the conspirators. PONTIAC.

From the United States Ship St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. Ship St. Louis, Lisbon, Portugal, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

My last communication to you was dispatched from Cadiz, from whence we sailed on the 5th of April, and arrived at this place on the 12th of the same month, having as usual been favored on the passage with baffling and contrary winds. At Cadiz, two American vessels, the brigs *Clarissa* and *Falconet*, were detained, by order of the United States Minister, upon strong circumstantial evidence of preparing to engage in the Slave-trade. The former made her escape one night, favored, doubtless, by the authorities of the place, inasmuch as her papers had been transferred to the Department of State at Washington, by the Minister, who, upon being informed of the illegal and clandestine departure of that vessel, ordered us to take possession of and hold the *Falconet*, to prevent her following the *initiative* taken by the *Clarissa*, which was accordingly done, and subsequently led to an amusingly spicy correspondence between the Military Governor of Cadiz, the American Consul, and Commander M. G. Mars. The matter was, however, amicably adjusted upon withdrawing our men, the first pledging himself to detain the vessel until the decision of the Government at Washington could be heard relative to the matter.

There is at this time a general dearth of news to transmit, save such as you will doubtless have already anticipated through other sources. The most important at present is the confirmation of a rumor that the rebel steamer *Sumter* had been captured by the United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, Commander T. A. Craven, and a telegram from London, announcing a great victory by the Union forces over those of the rebels.

We found the United States ship *Constellation* at anchor here upon our arrival. During our stay H. B. M. screw steamer *London*, 91 guns, and the Russian 60-gun frigate *Oremeck*, arrived and departed. You can infer from the following instance which actually occurred, that no particular *entente cordiale* exists between the subjects of the two Powers whose representatives are here anchored side by side. It occurred in this wise: When the band of the *London*, among other airs played, had concluded "God Save the Queen," the band of the Russian struck up "Hail Columbia" with a will. This occurred at the call of "all hands" in the morning; but why this, to them, foreign air should be preferred to one of their own national airs, I leave to your conjectures.

A disturbance of revolutionary tinge lately occurred at Oporto, upon which a regiment of infantry was dispatched from hence to the scene of disloyalty in one of their Portuguese steam frigates yesterday.

A few days prior to our departure from "Newcastle," Del., one of our Acting Masters, John H. Hoxie, now deserted the ship, and Acting Master's Mate, Anson Hoxie, has since been promoted to fill the vacancy by the Secretary of the Navy—a preferment which could not have been intrusted to a worthier man than Mr. Hoxie, who is thoroughly versed in the profession, and will doubtless prove a valuable addition to the list of temporary officers selected from among the merchant marine of our country.

Our mails from the United States are subject to meet an untimely fate; some linger awhile longer, traversing the breadth of the land to meet a cold reception on board the gunboat *St. Louis*, of Commodore Foote's flotilla on the Mississippi, and finally reach us in a consumptive state, covered with the prescription of the quacks, (postmasters,) through whose unmerciful clutches they have found their way at length, to convey intelligence which even here is esteemed out of date. All mails intended for us should be distinctly addressed in care of the United States Minister at Lisbon; in that case no mistakes can occur. The health of the officers and crew are good. P. W. F.

The Illinois Constitutional Vote.

Chicago, Friday, June 20.

Returns from the election of Tuesday come in very slowly. Dispatches from some of the southern counties to-night render it nearly certain that the new Constitution is defeated. The majority against it in the northern part of the State thus far is 23,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Liability for Non-Repair of the City Wharves—Is Entry Required to Charge the Lessee, and How is Possession Proven?

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Busby and Sutherland.

John Radway, Jr., et al. vs. Nehemiah and Nathaniel Briggs.—This action was brought to recover of the defendants, as lessees of a part of one of the City wharves, or piers, the plaintiffs alleging that in consequence of the defendants' negligence in not keeping the west side of the wharf provided with a string-piece, they (plaintiffs) suffered the loss of a horse, and damage to their cart and certain merchandize. For such loss, it was sought to make the defendants liable.

Upon the trial the plaintiffs proved the leading facts alleged in the complaint, and also that the pier in question was one of the piers of the City wharves, and that the defendants were in possession of the west side of the pier at the time the accident occurred. The plaintiffs appealed to this branch of the Court, where it was held, Judges Busby and Sutherland concurring, that the mere proof of a lease was no such evidence of possession, as between a stranger and the lessee, as would sustain the plaintiffs' case. The judgment below was therefore affirmed. From this view of the case Judge Daly dissented, holding that the possession that was incident to such a grant was shown to exist by proof of the occupancy of the lessee; and that, even if this were not so, the fact of actual possession was wholly immaterial upon the question of the defendants' liability. In his opinion the common-law rule, that actual entry is necessary to vest an estate for years, did not apply to a case like this. The lessees entering by force of the lease, became tenants for a term of years. Besides, it was a well-settled principle of law that where an individual is injured in his person or property, by a bridge, a road, a wharf or other premises being out of repair, the person who is under a legal obligation to keep the premises in repair is answerable for the consequences. (2 Comst., 105.)

The Corporation were bound to keep the wharf in repair in consideration of the franchise which they, as owners, enjoyed in connection with it; but they had transferred the franchise and the obligation to keep in repair, to the defendants,—and the consequence then became liable for any injury arising from the wharf being out of repair. And the defendants having entered into this covenant, were bound to perform it whether they availed themselves of the franchise or derived into the enjoyment of it or not. The defendants were bound to keep this covenant though never had gone near the wharf, nor collected a dollar of wharfage for the use of it. Judge Daly thought the nonsuit should be set aside and a new trial ordered.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Stewart et al. vs. *Latson.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Boyd et al. vs. *Nesmith.*—Judgment ordered.

In the Matter of the Petition of the First African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church.—Order for sale granted.

Jolliff vs. *Ogden et al.*—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Haggerty vs. *Keyser.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs, with liberty to renew on additional affidavits.

Hart vs. *Keach et al.*—The motion is granted for a sum which must be paid, together with $10 costs to the defendants.

Hagan vs. *Hockey.*—The motion denied, with $7 costs.

Dusten vs. *Mesbaurne, et al.*—Judgment to be entered for plaintiff, or if entered, to stand as security; defendant to have ten days to serve his case, on paying $7 costs of this motion; all further proceedings to be stayed until the service of such case and decision of the General Term, with liberty to the plaintiff to move to discharge stay of proceedings.

Currie vs. *Louke et al.*—The motion denied, without costs.

Morris vs. *Walsh et al.*—Motion denied, unless defendant surrender possession of houses in his possession to plaintiff, as Receiver in this suit, and file security in bond with two sureties, who shall justify in double the amount of the judgment against him.

Barry vs. *Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—Form of judgment to be settled on two days' notice.

Trimble et al. vs. *Wood et al.*—Conveyances and assessments of leases set aside as void, and Receiver appointed of the property of the judgment debtor.

The President, &c. of the Manhattan Co. vs. *Slate, Jr., et al.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs to the defendants, Clausel Slate and Lyles, and without costs to any other of the other parties.

Todd vs. *St. John.*—Judgment for plaintiff on terms.

Prentice vs. *McKernan.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Miller vs. *Vettel.*—Judgment sustaining the defendant from violating the argument. John Anthon to name Receiver, if a reference is had. The form of judgment to be settled.

GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Hockiren vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff in the verdict.

Tracy vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Order denying motion for a new trial affirmed.

Taylor vs. *The Atlantic Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

Benson vs. *The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial granted; costs to abide the event.

Phillin et al. vs. *Patrick.*—Judgment affirmed.

Phelps' Executors vs. *The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company.*—Judgment affirmed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 21, 1862.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	104⅛	870 Hudson River R.	47⅜
21,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	99⅝	400 N. Y. Central R.	89⅞
3,000 Mi. Canal Reg. B.	100	do	b30 89⅝
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. Loan	101⅝	100	do	90
2,000 Ill. Central Bds.	93	100	do	b30 89⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	83½	100	Erie Railway	37⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	51⅜	100	do	b10 37½
1,000 Mo. State 6s, int. to 1 M. & S. '63	57	50	Erie R. Preferred	64⅜
3,000 N. Y. Cou. R. '76, ex int.	103¾	100	do	64½
20,000 L. R. 6th M. B.	90⅞	100	Harlem R. Preferred	63⅝
500 R. R. 8th Mort. Bs.	80	100	do	b30 63⅝
4,000 M. C. Bds. R. Old	103⅜	100	do	63½
1,000 R. Cou. 6 p. c. 1st M. R. Y. Cou. Bs. '67	107	300	do	64¼
1,000 do	107⅛	200	do	b30 64⅜
5,000 Mich. So. 2d Mort.	85¼	400	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27
2,000 do	85	100	do	b30 27⅛
5,000 M. So. & Ind. R. 1st Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	101	100	do	b60 27⅞
10,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82¾	50	do	27¾
6,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	81⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. R.	62⅜
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	69	200	do	b60 62⅝
10,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	86⅛	200	do	62⅝
12,500 Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	69⅞	12	Panama Railroad	136½
10,000 Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st M.	91	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
20 North River Bank	85	50	do	62⅝
25 Bank State of N. Y.	99	100	do	62⅞
40 do	99⅛	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	71⅜
5 do	92¾	100	do	b60 71⅝
20 Chatham Bank	84	1,650	Clev. & Tol. R.	48
25 Bank of N. America	102¾	100	C. & R. I. R.	b30 67⅝
23 Bank of Commerce	100⅜	300	do	67⅞
25 Shoe & Leather	103	500	do	b30 67⅞
20 Am. American Gold	103⅝	50	Tol. & W. R.	31
85,000 do	106⅜	50	do	30⅞
20 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	35¾
200 Camb. Coal Pref.	9	50	do	35⅝
10 Pacific M. S. Co.	115⅜	100	Little Miami R.	105⅞

SATURDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, to-day, has been generally steady in prices, with a moderate movement in sales. Only one session of the Board was held, as usual on Saturday through the warm weather, at which the prices were much the same as yesterday. Soon after the adjournment the Street was excited by rumors from the Army of success before Richmond, but not sufficiently verified to induce speculation for the rise, and the course of prices at the close of dealings was not materially different from Friday's quotations. The figures were about as follows:

N. Y. Central	93¼@93⅝	Illinois Central	62½
Erie	37@37⅛	Pacific	115⅝
Erie Preferred	64¼	Tennessees	86⅜
Rock Island	67⅜	Missouris	51⅜
Galena	71⅜	U. S. 6's, 1881	106⅝
Mich. Southern	37¼	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cents	105⅝
Mich. Guaranty	62⅜	U. S. Custom Notes	103
Mich. Central	64⅛	Gold	106⅝

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	127	Chatham	84
Merchants'	99	Bank of N. America	102½
Union	103¾	Hanover	95
America	110¾	Metropolitan	106½
City	115	People's	90
Phœnix	102	East River	95
North River	85	Nassau	97
Greenwich	120	Shoe & Leather	103
National	97	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants' Exchange	93	Continental	93¾
L. Manufacturers'	120	Marine	107
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	90
State of New-York	93¾	Atlantic	95
Commerce	100⅜	New-York County	100
Mech. Banking Ass.	91	Imp. & Traders'	102
Mercantile	113	Park	112
American Exchange	97⅛	Manufact'rs & Merh.	80

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	100	T. H. & A. sounds	24⅞
N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n	87	Ch. & M. W. firsts	66
N. Y. C. 7s, '64	102⅜	Chi. & N. W. firsts, sc'd	47⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103⅜	Ch. & N. W. seconds	34
Erie firsts, '67	107	Ch. & N. W. int. bs.	76⅜
Erie seconds, '64	101	Ch. & N. W. bonds	102⅝
Erie thirds, '83	97⅛	Cent. Lack. & W. firsts	79
Pitts. Fortha, '80	89⅞	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	104
Erie fifths, '75	85⅛	Tol. & Wabash firsts	69
Hudson firsts, '60	100⅛	Tol. & Wabash seconds	60
Hudson seconds, s. f. '66	103	Tol. & Wab. int. bs.	72
Hudson thirds, '72	89	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	89
Hudson con. '77	95	Chi. & Chicago firsts	102
Harlem convds. '64	101	Gal. & Chi. firsts sc'd	103¾
Harlem thirds, '60	88	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. s. f. & c. '62	107⅞	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	106
Chic. R. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	110	Cleveland & Tol. s. f.	89
Rich. & Pitts. seconds	68	N. J. Cent. seconds	103⅝
R. 2nd Goshen Line	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	93⅛
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. '76	100⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	81

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad continue to show a large gain on last year. For the second week the receipts were:

Total	$37,159 71
Corresponding week, 1861	32,046 63
Increase in 1862	$7,113 08

The increase is in a ratio sufficient to pay the interest on the first and second mortgage bonds and leave a large surplus.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were $1,302,142 72, including for customs, $121,000; payments, $904,079 83; balance, $14,005,154 89.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, June 21, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 16,419 bbls. Flour, 2,912 bbls. and 625 bags Corn Meal, 60,179 bush. Wheat, 68,271 bushels Corn, 7,100 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Malt, 11,866 bushels Oats, 418 pkgs. Provisions, 1,519 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 75 bbls. at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 329 bbls., including 174 bbls. Pots, and 55 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate business has been transacted during the past week, at essentially unchanged prices for desirable styles. The *Boston Shipping List* reports that there continues to be a pretty good feeling in the market, and the business for the season has been good, although we do not look for any marked activity in the market until about the middle of July, at which time the Fall trade usually commences. A few Western buyers have been here for Spring and Summer goods to sort up with. Some orders have also been received for the Fall trade, and New-York buyers have also purchased to the past week, to a fair extent. With the New-England trade the business is over for the season, and scarcely anything has been done. All kinds of desirable work to hold firm, and the stock of seasonable goods continues to be sold up close. Manufacturers are now very busy on Summer and Fall work, and are turning out more goods, it is feared, than the wants of the market are likely to warrant. One inducement to manufacture largely at the present time is the tax of 3 ₱ cent. on manufactures, now almost daily expected to become a law. This evidently is an inducement to turn out all the goods possible before the Stamp Tax Bill takes effect. The scarcity of workmen is at present a check on the production, but if manufacturers keep on for any length of time at the present rate of manufacture the market will evidently be pretty well supplied with Fall Goods. For California there is now not a moderate demand. No shipments from this port the past week, but from New-York the shipments have been quite large for that market, amounting to 1,587 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	34	1,815
Since January 1	24,260	37,099
Total	24,248	38,914

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, since our last, and 13,000 bags have been disposed of, unreported to have been at full prices, though particulars have been withheld.

COTTON—Has been in request at 31⅜c.@32c. for Middlings, ₱ ℔. Sales 350 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod have been more sought after, mainly at $3 37½@$4 per cwt. Other kinds have been in limited request at former rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, and prices of shipping brands have been quoted somewhat firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,700 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 10@$4 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 15	@$4 25
Extra State	4 45	@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 10	@ 4 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 60	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is unaltered; sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 90@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request, and is advancing; sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $4 50@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable, at $3 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 1,400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, at about previous prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 71,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 03; White Western at $1 22@$1 27 for ordinary to very choice; Amber Western at $1 17; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 14@$1 16; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 06; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at 97c.@$1 04; Chicago Spring, at 92c.@$1 02 and White Kentucky at $1 40, ₱ bushel. Corn is declining; sales 91,000 bushels, at 51c.@52c. for old Mixed Western; 48c.@50c. for new do.; 45c.@48c. for unsound new and old do.; 53½c.@54c. for Yellow Western, and 55c.@56c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet, at 63c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada, at 43c.@44c.; Western, at 42½c.@44c., and State at 44c.@45c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues salable and firm, at 80c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at uniform prices, including last year's crop, at 16c.@30c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair during the past week; prices have favored sellers. The week's receipts have been 41,306 Hides. Sales 26,600 Hides, including 12,700 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@21 lbs., 22c., cash, usual selection; 900 dry Buenos Ayres, 20 lbs., 23c., cash, usual selection; 6,700 dry Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 21c.@21c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 20c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,250 dry Cordova, 20¾ lbs., 21c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Mexican, 20@22 lbs., 19½c.@20c., 6 months, usual selection; 800 dry Tampico, 21 lbs., 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 dry Minitillan, 20 lbs., 17½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 dry Port au-Platte, 17 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 dry Western, 20 lbs., 16c.@16¼c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 638 wet salted Demerara, 45 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 City slaughter, 70 lbs., 7c.@7½c., cash; 1,200 City slaughter, 80 lbs., 7c. cash, for export; 1,000 Western slaughter, 55 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 dry Rio Grande Kip, 13 lbs., on private terms; 30 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow hides is 315,300 (same time last year 455,200—year before, 270,850.) and 570 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business of the week, Messrs. H. D. Hall & Co. notice thus: "The market has shown a fair degree of activity throughout the week, and a steady demand has prevailed from Eastern dealers and manufacturers. The receipts have been moderate and the stock is gradually decreasing. Prices for all descriptions have been sustained, and sales to a very fair extent have been effected. The market closes strong. Several of the large dealers in the Swamp make but a meagre show of stock, and parties who are able to exhibit full floors are those who have held their supplies over several seasons. There has been considerable speculative inquiry during the week from outsiders, and several large parcels have changed hands at very full prices. For Oak Tanned the market is unchanged. The supply is only moderate, and the demand fully equal to the receipts." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 26c.@26c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 25c.@27c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 30c.@32c.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 21¾c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21c.@23½c., Hemlock, California, good light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 16c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Poor, all weights, 10c.@12c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 20c.@22c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@25c., on six months' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in at $10 50@$11, chiefly at $10 87½ for Mess, and $8 62½@$8 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is unchanged. Lard is rather heavy to-day. Sales 900 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is unsettled; sales 175 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 25 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $10@$10 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 5c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 150 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full rates; sales 1,150 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8¼c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8⅝c.; also, 147 boxes Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

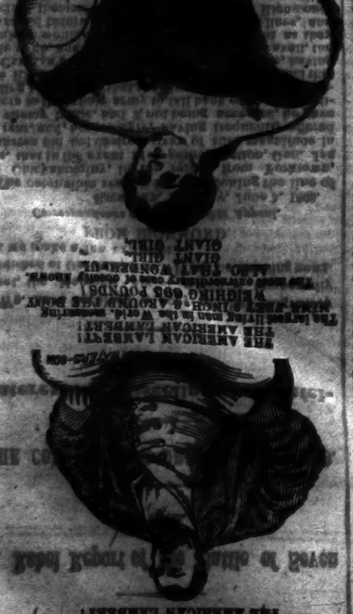
SALT—Is sparingly sought after at previous quotations.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted. Sales 6,000 lbs. Para on private terms. Goat are in moderate request. Sales 80 bales Tampico, 250 lbs., at 46c., 6 months, and 46 do. Vera Cruz, 195 lbs., on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 40,000 lbs. at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., at 25¼c.@26c., ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in good demand, at rising prices. Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs. Domestic, Super and Extra Pulled, at 44c.@50c., (Fleece, being out of market, is inactive;) 1,500 bales Cape, at 27c.@28c.; 16,000 lbs. Black Liabon, unwashed, at 27c.; 250 bales Mestizo, at 22c.@23½c.; 20,000 lbs. Donskoi at 24c.@25c.; 10,000 lbs. Syrian, unwashed, at 27c.; and 60 bales Entre Rios, on private terms, ₱ ℔.



FROM THE SOUTH.

ADVICES BY WAY OF GRANADA, MISS.

A Rebel Report of the Battle of Seven Pines.

THE CONFEDERATE DEFEAT EXPLAINED.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

We have received a copy of that stupendous sheet, the Memphis *Appeal*, which is impudently published at Granada, Miss. It has no starting news, but we make a few extracts:

FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

The ostensible reason for abandoning the line of the Chickahominy, in the retreat from Yorktown, was, that in the event of a general battle, Gen. JOE JOHNSTON did not desire a river of such magnitude in his rear, and, consequently, having frequently offered his right, and it not being accepted, he gave orders to the whole army to fall back under shelter, intending to the next day the line as above described. Gen. MCCLELLAN would be a prudent man, if he were to follow us, and being comparatively of little avail, the Yankees would be forced to fight us on our own ground before we reached Richmond. The next line occupied was that of the Chickahominy, fronting Richmond. The new line covered nearly three times the length of the Chickahominy for its outer portion on the left and on the right to the river, Drewry's Bluff. The line then would be from Drewry's Bluff on the river, (our right,) following the line of the Chickahominy, and bending gradually from the east to the south and southwest, the creek becoming less wide to the west, and in many places but a mere swamp, liable to overflow, however, and in most cases impracticable to crossing with its few bridges.

From Richmond there are several roads crossing the swamp and creek, running due north, northwest and northeast, viz., commencing on the right, a river road, (dist;) next and parallel the Williamsburgh turnpike; again the Nine-mile or New-Bridge road; the Mechanicsville turnpike and others further westward. All of these are guarded, having fortifications at right angles, and facing from the city, and all crossing the swamp and creek by bridges. But for two miles from the creek southward, the land is a complete bottom, with heavy timber, being skirted toward the city by shady land and knolls, on several roads, except on the river and Williamsburgh roads. The enemy's position on the north bank also is high and bluffy. Our line being about seven miles from the city, the enemy threw heavy masses of troops across the Chickahominy, (distant about six or eight miles from our lines on the right, but one, however, on the left,) and skirmishing, as a natural consequence, is of daily occurrence. McCLELLAN having crossed some forty regiments into the bottom on Friday evening, May 30, next advanced his forces in force, driving in our pickets on the Williamsburgh road, (centre of our position on the Williamsburgh road,) and an action was contemplated by all. During the night, however, a terrific thunder and rain-storm visited such a scene, and it was thought the condition of the roads would preclude all possibility of movements for several days. Gen. JOHNSTON did not think so, however, the pickets having reported that the enemy had erected earth-works on BARKER'S farm, and mounted them, and that the Chickahominy and swamp in their rear were much swollen by rains and impracticable to them.

LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S Divisions were on the move early Sunday morning, and proceeded down the Williamsburgh road, with banks and banners, but the roads were so inconceivably heavy, and ponds of water so frequent and deep, that their progress was slow and irksome. Gen. (Rebel) HILL'S Division being nearest to the point of attack, deployed in the open ground about two miles from BARKER'S farm, on the right of the road, (our left,) and pushed in the front in line with the enemy's work reported "thick as leaves," with a line of skirmishers thrown out to feel the way, (Second Mississippi Battalion, Twenty-eighth Georgia, etc.) They cautiously and slowly progressed through the woods and on the road; a strong force (Harrow's Tennessee Brigade) being sent up the York River Railroad, running parallel about one and a half miles, to keep the enemy from flanking in that direction. The Mississippians and Georgians had scarcely entered the timbery, when the enemy's strong outposts and pickets opened a terrible fire upon them, and slowly fell back to a heavy line of support about one-quarter of a mile to the rear. Advancing upon these, the skirmishing regiments had reached a high and strong fence, when instantly the enemy arose from a crouching posture, and delivered repeated volleys, presenting a perfect sheet of flame across our whole front. The skirmishers fought gallantly, and were reinforced, but after about three hours' work back, but "in the ish of time" Among the splendidly-drilled Fourth North Carolina Regiment advanced along the road at "double-quick," unobserved, broke our skirmishing line very unceremoniously, and, flanking the enemy, poured volley upon volley with such rapidity and precision that the foe retired in haste, relieved the skirmishers, and the fight once became general, for half a mile on each side of the road, but not extending to the railroad on the left, or more than 600 yards to the right.

Finding us to be advancing in force, the enemy opened their artillery and shelled the road and woods with great accuracy and damage, and owing to the impassible state of the roads we had not a single piece to reply thereto. Yet onwards marched ROANE'S and ELZEY'S brigades, of HILL'S division, through the woods, meeting and routing the enemy wherever making a stand. Gradually driving the enemy before him, GEN. HILL found himself opposed in vastly superior forces, and when his troops had *victoriously* passed through the woods to the open ground of BARKER'S farm—extending to the right, left and front of us—and fully commanding every avenue of escape, he found the Chickahominy directly to the right and a long woodpile parallel with the road, while a very large and heavily mounted fortification stood in front, with extra pieces (howitzers) in full blast. From the breastwork, fortification, house, wood-pile and adjacent woods, the enemy kept up a murderous fire, as if the head of a regiment could not appear before fearfully assailed by these combined defences. Nor was this all. Gen. CASEY and other Federal Generals, finding that equal forces could not withstand ours, successively brought up brigade after brigade, and gun after gun—their roads being passable—and HILL'S Division was fighting against fearful odds, when some of LONGSTREET'S Division opportunely arrived and changed the aspect of things materially, for although always advancing, our troops now took things at a run, and cheer after cheer rent the air as regiment after regiment got into action and cheered with the enemy.

Thus from 12 o'clock until past 2, HILL had borne the brunt of the fight alone, but at that hour some wearied troops being withdrawn and fresher ones put in front instead, the fighting and firing became fast and furious. Yet no artillery was present on our side up to this time. Some of the Lynchburgh (LATHAM'S) Battery now arrived on the scene, together with one or two pieces of CARTER'S Battery; and although horses were goaded almost to death, it was found almost impossible to move them. Unhitching their teams, for breathing time, the men jumped up to the middle in mud, and with shoulders to the wheel, after superhuman endeavors, pushed their guns along, little by little, until they entered upon the open ground, and finding the enemy in full play, opened upon them at short range, attracting all the fire upon themselves and suffering severely. Artillery never behaved more gallantly than ours, considering all things, for their guns were worked almost muzzle-deep in mud and water.

The fight now (about 3 P. M.) was terrific. Our forces being about equal, the men were perfectly wild, and shouted, and whooped, and hallooed like very demons, firing and charging in wood and "open" to the right and left of the enemy's works, while cheers were falling at every moment. The Fourth North Carolina charged a field-work, and although under a murderous fire, took it gallantly, the flag being carried by the Major—all the color-bearers being killed or wounded. Assailing the work with great ardor, the enemy remained too long in possession, and in their hurried exit met the wings of the Fourth and other regiments, and the havoc made among them was awful. Hundreds fell at the first fire as they turned from the work, and with uncommon speed dispersed through their yet standing camps in the rear. Yet in the distance the carried and unbroken columns of the enemy were seen advancing to retrieve the fortunes of the day, and retake the guns and camp which had fallen into our hands. Yet while this was going on in open ground, the enemy threw heavy masses of troops to the right and left in order to flank our wings, and the fighting to the right and left had continued and raged, yet never being for a moment doubtful, as the regimental shouts of our men plainly told.

Opposed to vastly superior numbers, reinforced by much artillery, the captured earthworks became too hot to hold, and the Fourth North Carolina and other regiments in support fell back in good order, waiting new dispositions and additional force. These were at hand, and the fight opened in front with terrific violence. LAMAR'S and CLINGMAN'S new pieces opened upon them, and belched forth grape and canister, scattering death in every direction, plowing up the ground and cutting down the timber like so many reapers—so with banners flying and loud shouts along the line, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, Louisiana, South and North Carolina regiments advanced to the charge, and drove the invaders like sheep before them, not stopping to breathe until three miles beyond the enemy's camps. In full possession of BARKER'S farm, and all the enemy's works, camps, stores, guns, &c., &c., it was thought the fight was over, (now about 6 P. M.;) but attempting to flank us on the left and regain all they had lost, the enemy made a final and desperate effort to force the position held by Gen. HAGOOD and the Tennessee Brigade.

Advancing through the woods (and on a road running parallel with our line) from York River railroad and the Williamsburgh road, they opened with artillery in mass form, their columns and rear being protected by intrenchments. GEN. RANSOM'S corps, composed chiefly of our artillery horses, supplied vigorously material to the enemy, and the loud, wild shouts of RANSOM'S brigade told plainly that the fight had opened. Instead, then, of being flanked, as the enemy evidently at the time of the fight was going on in their rear, but now upon the point to advance was given, (by Gen. WADDY) the main and shouting was heard. But soon the enemy, though near dark, still fighting stood, long sheets of flame being visible from the rides of his trusty and gallant men. Silence, for an instant, seemed to light up the scene. Regiments upon regiments of the enemy were thrown against this brigade and their supports, but brave HAGOOD led on the advance and drove everything before them.

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Penetrating the woods and finding no enemy near, HAGOOD'S men held the ground for several hours, and carried off innumerable quns, guns, tents, wagons, clothing, etc., as was the case at BARKER'S Farm—the enemy leaving everything behind him, as usual, even everything heavy, until beyond the reach of pursuit. Gen. JOE JOHNSTON was on the south side of the Chickahominy on the extreme left, and on the right to the river, Drewry's Bluff. The line then would be from Drewry's Bluff on the river, (our right,) following the line of the Chickahominy, and bending gradually from the east to the south and southwest, the creek becoming less wide to the west, and in many places but a mere swamp, liable to overflow, however, and in most cases impracticable to crossing with its few bridges.

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On Sunday morning early the enemy made a bold movement to retake the lost ground, and assailed GENERAL RICHARDSON'S division, on the Williamsburgh road,